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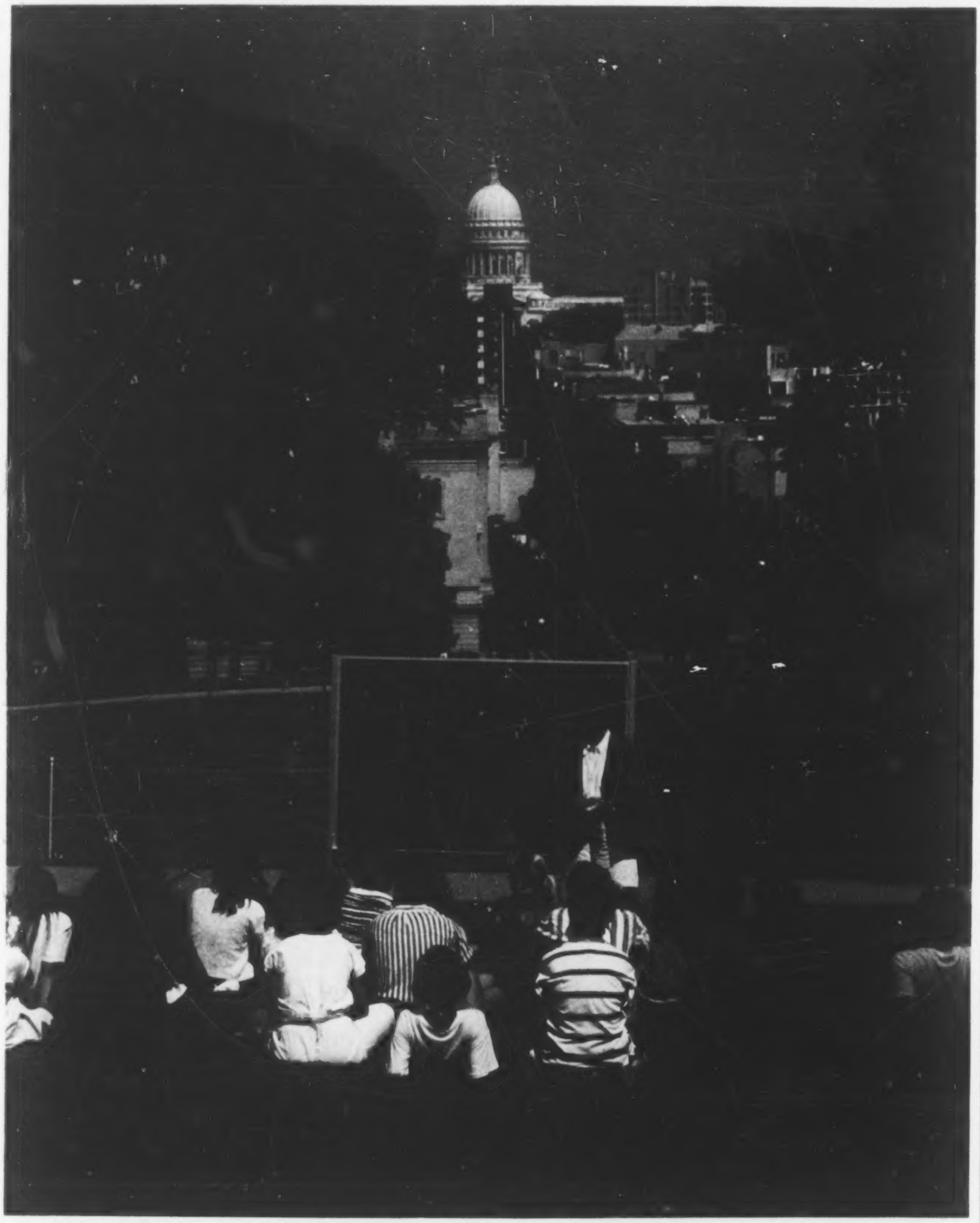
THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Almanac

September 1, 1988 ★ $5



FACTS ABOUT HIGHER EDUCATION IN EACH OF THE 50 STATES AND D.C.

Demographics ★ Politics ★ Colleges ★ Faculty ★ Students ★ Degrees ★ Money

The Cover
With the state-capitol dome in the background, a class meets on a lawn at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. Photograph for The Chronicle by Michael Kienitz.

FACTS ABOUT THE U.S., EACH OF THE 50 STATES, AND D.C.

Demographics
Population; age distribution; racial and ethnic distribution; educational attainment of adults; per-capita personal income; new high-school graduates, 1988-89 and 1998-99; high-school drop-out rate

★

Political Leadership
Governor; governor's higher-education adviser; legislature; U.S. Senators; U.S. Representatives

★

Colleges & Universities
Number of institutions by type; statewide coordinating board; private-college association; institutions censured by the AAUP; institutions under NCAA sanctions

★

Faculty Members
Number of full-time faculty members; proportion with tenure; proportion who are women; average pay of full-time professors

★

Students
Enrollment by type of institution; proportion of female students, of full-time students, of minority students, and of foreign students; 10-year change in total enrollment; residence of new students; minority students by type of institution; test-score averages

★

Degrees Awarded
Less-than-4-year; bachelor's; master's; doctorate; professional

★

Money
Average tuition and fees; most expensive institutions; tuition revenue per student; proportion of revenue from tuition; expenditures; spending on research and development by universities; largest endowment; top fund raisers; state funds for operating expenses and student aid; salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus; federal spending on education and student aid, and on research and development; federal student-loan default rate

The Chronicle's news and opinion sections follow Page 44.

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THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Almanac

September 1, 1988

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THE NATION

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 243,400,000

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.1%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 34	17.8%
35 and older	45.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.6%
Asian	1.4%
Black	11.7%
White	83.1%
Other and unknown	3.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	6.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.9%
At least 4 years of college	16.2%

Per-capita personal income: $15,481

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	2,732,584
1998-99 (estimate)	2,786,228

High-school dropout rate: 28.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

President: Ronald Reagan, term ends 1989

Vice-President: George Bush, term ends 1989

Secretary of Education: William J. Bennett (intends to leave the post September 20. Lauro F. Cavazos, president of Texas Tech University, has been nominated to the position)

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	573
Public 2-year institutions	960
Private 4-year institutions	1,497
Private 2-year institutions	376
Total	3,406

Vocational institutions: 8,956

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	288,520
At private institutions	102,211

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	68.9%
At private institutions	54.7%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	28.1%
At private institutions	27.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$34,000
At public 2-year institutions	$29,600
At private 4-year institutions	$31,700
At private 2-year institutions	$19,400

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	5,308,076
At public 2-year institutions	4,418,092
At private 4-year institutions	2,517,960
At private 2-year institutions	256,670
Total	12,500,798

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.9%
Full-time	56.9%
Minority	17.9%
Foreign	2.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 12.4%

Residence of new students: 85% of all new students attend colleges in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	82.3%
Private institutions	17.7%
4-year institutions	53.3%
2-year institutions	46.7%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.7 on the ACT and 906 on the SAT.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 537,473
Most popular: business, 26%;
general studies, 20%

Bachelor's 978,437
Most popular: business, 24%;
engineering, 10%
social sciences, 10%

Master's 285,881
Most popular: education, 27%;
business, 23%

Doctorate 33,584
Most popular: education, 21%;
physical sciences, 11%

Professional 73,345
Most popular: law, 48%;
medicine, 22%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,414
At public 2-year institutions	$660
At private 4-year institutions	$6,658
At private 2-year institutions	$3,684

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,787	17.9%
Public 2-year	$797	18.1%
Private 4-year	$6,436	51.8%
Private 2-year	$3,583	66.0%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$63,193,853,000
Private institutions	$34,341,889,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $10,570,638,000

Sources:

Federal government	61.8%
State and local governments	8.4%
Industry	6.2%
The institution itself	16.6%
Other	6.9%

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $34,072,400,000

Two-year change: Up 11%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,450,761,000;
1,350,803 awards
Merit-based: $165,249,000;
228,782 awards

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$1,224,966,000
GI Bill	$839,044,000
Pell Grants	$3,867,455,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$2,303,304,000

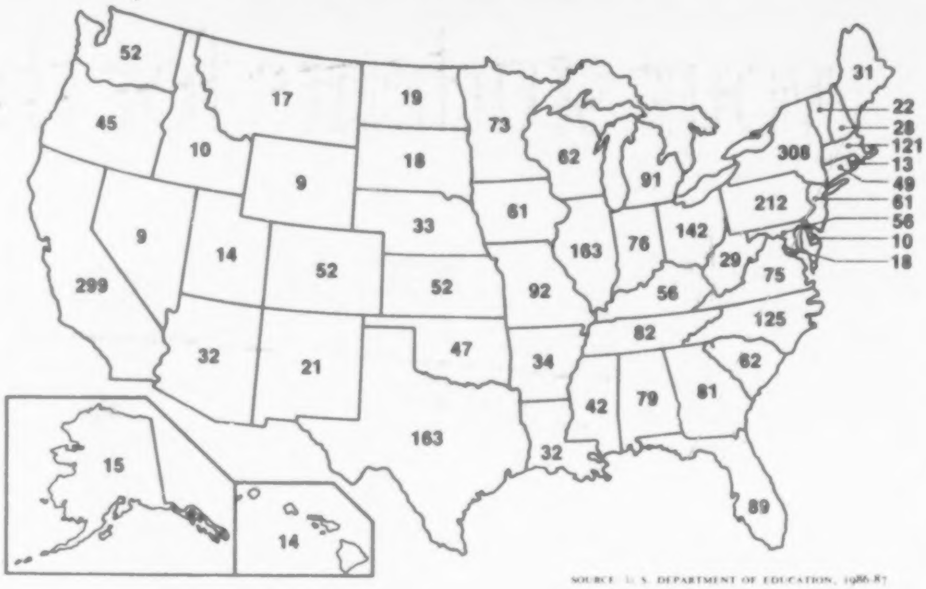
Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$3,212,140,000
National Science Foundation	$983,933,000
Department of Defense	$1,149,664,000
Department of Agriculture	$277,126,000
Department of Energy	$346,928,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 12.1%

Dollars in default: $4,278,963,000

Number of Colleges and Universities



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, 1986-87

THE NATION: Summary Statistics

	Institutions		Enrollment		Degrees awarded			State appropriations
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Bachelor's	Master's	Ph.D.	
Alabama	53	26	160,437	21,010	16,068	4,096	270	$570,537,000
Alaska	12	3	26,359	1,123	786	300	12	157,156,000
Arizona	19	13	213,566	13,027	10,418	3,797	458	491,911,000
Arkansas	20	14	68,760	10,422	7,283	1,697	134	279,105,000
California	138	161	1,526,039	205,622	88,352	31,085	4,140	4,748,158,000
Colorado	29	23	157,521	19,866	15,018	4,117	588	441,021,000
Connecticut	24	25	98,828	59,450	13,976	6,301	462	414,174,000
Delaware	5	5	28,894	4,999	3,198	568	100	101,339,000
D.C.	2	16	11,800	65,851	6,666	5,284	556	—
Florida	37	52	385,436	91,774	31,972	9,112	1,030	1,365,759,000
Georgia	36	45	147,269	47,854	18,517	6,099	666	759,404,000
Hawaii	9	5	42,593	9,104	3,539	911	132	254,672,000
Idaho	6	4	35,532	9,728	3,086	644	42	139,136,000
Illinois	59	104	530,539	156,356	46,472	16,995	1,974	1,331,564,000
Indiana	29	47	194,134	56,044	26,371	6,610	974	704,703,000
Iowa	21	40	110,439	44,930	15,844	2,890	537	441,458,000
Kansas	29	23	129,839	13,364	12,016	3,048	351	361,178,000
Kentucky	21	35	115,057	29,491	11,773	3,473	248	499,526,000
Louisiana	20	12	146,297	25,041	16,535	4,109	290	514,517,000
Maine	13	18	34,460	11,772	5,178	534	29	141,412,000
Maryland	32	24	199,433	34,059	16,582	5,128	663	614,657,000
Massachusetts	31	90	178,612	238,901	40,383	14,619	1,912	895,299,000
Michigan	44	47	445,760	74,663	37,468	11,468	1,289	1,313,048,000
Minnesota	33	40	178,790	47,766	20,229	3,463	577	815,663,000
Mississippi	25	17	89,925	11,170	8,910	2,288	268	362,036,000
Missouri	28	64	168,883	77,302	23,088	7,806	579	503,403,000
Montana	10	7	30,645	4,046	4,356	740	60	105,106,000
Nebraska	18	15	84,262	16,139	8,331	1,634	210	227,974,000
Nevada	6	3	46,490	306	1,943	431	28	112,551,000
New Hampshire	12	16	28,732	25,144	6,558	1,399	57	66,901,000
New Jersey	31	30	235,773	59,540	23,450	6,303	735	1,013,299,000
New Mexico	18	3	78,565	1,705	4,725	1,771	209	261,649,000
New York	86	222	573,452	432,548	86,719	31,536	3,411	2,936,954,000
North Carolina	74	51	262,639	60,327	25,125	5,665	753	1,284,076,000
North Dakota	14	5	34,898	2,413	4,263	534	67	118,072,000
Ohio	60	82	384,787	135,699	42,456	12,088	1,449	1,265,219,000
Oklahoma	29	18	149,043	21,797	13,498	3,800	412	386,265,000
Oregon	21	24	125,877	18,921	10,877	2,649	433	349,938,000
Pennsylvania	62	150	304,190	241,733	56,669	13,217	1,832	1,176,066,000
Rhode Island	3	10	35,509	34,060	7,743	1,573	183	128,116,000
South Carolina	33	29	108,191	25,925	12,814	3,098	258	521,016,000
South Dakota	8	10	24,036	6,899	3,819	745	60	74,041,000
Tennessee	24	58	149,445	47,625	17,430	4,008	609	639,237,000
Texas	100	63	685,544	90,477	57,714	17,702	1,978	2,231,785,000
Utah	9	5	73,072	33,145	10,516	2,288	371	257,218,000
Vermont	6	16	18,734	13,718	3,999	865	53	49,990,000
Virginia	39	36	265,687	42,631	24,391	5,468	673	915,836,000
Washington	32	20	212,332	30,111	17,263	4,370	527	673,972,000
West Virginia	16	13	67,078	9,705	7,862	1,820	113	236,565,000
Wisconsin	29	33	244,948	38,705	24,531	5,355	747	705,430,000
Wyoming	8	1	23,735	622	1,657	380	75	114,188,000

THE STATES

Alabama

REPUBLICAN GOV. GUY HUNT and many higher-education leaders in Alabama agree on at least one thing: The state can no longer afford the luxury of competing university systems with overlapping academic programs.

With the state's income suffering from declines in the agriculture and oil industries, they say the time has come to end the tradition of rewarding the biggest budgets and plum projects to the institutions with the most clout in the Legislature.

None of the leaders, however, have yet produced a formula that solves the problem and can withstand the considerable power of the fiercely independent institutions. The Governor has promised to find new money for higher education if the issue is resolved.

The desegregation of the state's colleges and universities has been a bitter issue since George Wallace's "stand in the schoolhouse door" 25 years ago. Today, state leaders say they fully support the concept of racial integration in higher education. But—despite decades of court battles—civil-rights activists, the federal government, and Alabama officials still cannot agree on whether segregation still exists and, if so, what should be done about it.

Debates on the issue are expected to continue in courts and the Legislature for years to come.

Black colleges have a long tradition in Alabama. Along with two black senior universities and two black community colleges, the state is home to the private Tuskegee University, which also receives some state financial support.

Intercollegiate athletics are important in Alabama. The football rivalry between the University of Alabama and Auburn is legendary, and for years, the Alabama football coach Bear Bryant was considered one of the most influential people in the state.

Efforts to lure the aerospace and medical-technology industries have been centered on the University of Alabama in Huntsville.

The Alabama Commission on Higher Education serves as the coordinating board for public higher education and has the authority to approve new programs and recommend budgets. But most power lies with the governing boards of the University of Alabama, Auburn, and other public institutions.

Community colleges are governed by the Board of Education, an elected body.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,083,000 (Rank: 22)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.3%
18 to 24	11.4%
25 to 34	17.2%
35 and older	44.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.3%
Black	25.6%
White	73.8%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	56.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	24.7%
At least 4 years of college	12.2%

Per-capita personal income: $11,940

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	43,806
1998-99 (estimate)	38,595

High-school dropout rate: 32.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Guy Hunt (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education advisor: Judi McGuire, 11 South Union Street, State House, Montgomery 36130; (205) 261-7130

U.S. Senators: Howell Heflin (D), term ends 1991; Richard C. Shelby (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Tom Bevill (D), Sonny Callahan (R), William L. Dickinson (R), Ben Erdreich (D), Ronnie G. Flippo (D), Claude Harris (D), Bill Nichols (D)

Legislature: Senate, 30 Democrats, 5 Republicans; House, 89 Democrats, 16 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	16
Public 2-year institutions	37
Private 4-year institutions	17
Private 2-year institutions	9
Total	79

Vocational institutions: 92

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
One Court Square, No. 221
Montgomery 36197
(205) 269-2700
Joseph T. Sutton, executive director

Private-college association:
Council for the Advancement of Private Colleges in Alabama
6 Office Park Circle, Suite 112
Birmingham 35223
(205) 879-1673
Wayne Anderson, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Auburn University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
Alabama A&M University,
Alabama State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	6,245
At private institutions	787

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	65.5%
At private institutions	42.6%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	32.6%
At private institutions	35.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$30,900
At public 2-year institutions	$27,500
At private 4-year institutions	$22,600
At private 2-year institutions	$21,200

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	103,575
At public 2-year institutions	56,862
At private 4-year institutions	16,568
At private 2-year institutions	4,442
Total	181,447

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.5%
Full-time	70.4%
Minority	21.7%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 16.2%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 80% of all new college students enrolled in Alabama; 90% of all Alabama residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	80.7%
Private institutions	19.3%
4-year institutions	52.7%
2-year institutions	47.3%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Auburn University main campus	4.3%
University of Alabama main campus	10.9%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Samford University	5.9%
Tuskegee University	89.3%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.0 on the ACT, which was taken by 53% of Alabama's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 11,100
Most popular: health, 25%; business, 20%

Bachelor's 16,068
Most popular: business, 29%; education, 11%

Master's 4,096
Most popular: education, 37%; business, 20%

Doctorate 270
Most popular: education, 37%; psychology, 11%

Professional 842
Most popular: law, 44%; medicine, 26%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,275
At public 2-year institutions	$666
At private 4-year institutions	$4,316
At private 2-year institutions	$2,779

Most expensive public institution:
University of Alabama at Birmingham, $1,590

Most expensive private institution:
Spring Hill College, $7,700

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,510	15.3%
Public 2-year	$580	15.1%
Private 4-year	$4,064	43.4%
Private 2-year	$3,133	63.4%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,324,774,000
Private institutions	$186,596,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $132,303,000

Sources:

Federal government	52.4%
State and local governments	16.9%
Industry	8.2%
The institution itself	16.6%
Other	6.0%

Largest endowment:

University of Alabama	$75,816,000

Top fund raisers:

Auburn University	$20,677,000
University of Alabama at Birmingham	$16,431,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $570,537,000

Two-year change: Down 10%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $2,308,000; 3,218 awards
Merit-based: $3,951,000; 8,537 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
James E. Martin, Auburn University main campus: $105,000 (1987-88)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$34,263,000
GI Bill	$25,748,000
Pell Grants	$75,961,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$17,426,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$47,617,000
National Science Foundation	$3,476,000
Department of Defense	$7,398,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,180,000
Department of Energy	$2,312,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 12.2%

Dollars in default: $19,264,000

MISCELLANY

★ Alabama is the only state in the nation with three land-grant universities, because two black institutions—Alabama A&M University and Tuskegee University—were granted that status, in addition to Auburn University.

★ Military: The Community College of the Air Force, which enrolls more people than any other U.S. service school, is located at Maxwell Air Force Base in Montgomery.

★ The United States Sports Academy, located in Daphne, is a private college offering master's degrees in "sports sciences." That field includes coaching, sports medicine, and sports management.

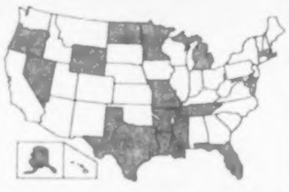
★ The oldest higher-education institution in Alabama is Athens State College, founded in 1822.

Alaska

IN ALASKA, geography and geology have combined to create unique challenges for higher education—and potentially lucrative natural resources to conquer them. But the state's efforts to meet the challenges are in chaos, thanks to boom and bust in the oil business over the past decade.

When high prices kept the oil flowing, the state was awash in income. Political leaders lavished large budg-

U.S. ROLL CALL: Open-Meeting Laws in Presidential Searches



These states require that searches for presidents of public colleges and universities be subject to open-meeting laws:

Alaska
Arkansas
Florida
Louisiana
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Mississippi
Missouri
Nevada
North Dakota
Oregon
Tennessee
Texas
Wyoming

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Largest Endowments

Harvard University	$4,018,270,000
University of Texas System	2,829,000,000
Princeton University	2,291,110,000
Yale University	2,098,400,000
Stanford University	1,676,950,000
Columbia University	1,387,060,000
Texas A&M University System	1,214,220,000
Washington University (Mo.)	1,199,930,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,169,740,000
University of California	1,122,160,000
University of Chicago	913,600,000
Rice University	857,155,000
Northwestern University	802,670,000
Emory University	798,549,000
Cornell University	725,096,000

Note: Table lists market value of endowments as of June 30, 1987 for institutions participating in a survey conducted by the National Association of College and University Business Officers.
A table listing the value of 296 endowments appeared in the June 1, 1988 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS ets on Alaska's colleges and universities, and the state started many new higher-education programs, including one of the most generous student-aid packages in the country.

But the collapse of the oil market has forced Alaska to slash budgets dramatically, and the cuts—including restrictions in student aid—have been deep and painful.

Today's tight financial situation will make it more difficult for education leaders to serve the state's isolated population, develop programs to serve the special needs of Alaska natives, and offer the high salaries necessary to attract top faculty members and administrators from the 48 contiguous states.

Last year the state completed a controversial merger of community colleges into the University of Alaska System, but the issue is still boiling. Opponents hope to hold a statewide referendum to reverse the merger.

Alaska has been a pioneer in the use of telecommunications and other sophisticated technology to extend education to residents in the far reaches of the vast state.

The Commission on Postsecondary Education is the statewide coordinating agency, and the University of Alaska Board of Regents is the governing board for all public higher education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 525,000 (Rank: 50)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	32.6%
18 to 24	12.0%
25 to 34	19.6%
35 and older	35.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	16.0%
Asian	2.1%
Black	3.4%
White	77.6%
Other and unknown	0.9%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	82.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	43.7%
At least 4 years of college	21.1%

Per-capita personal income: $18,230

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	6,308
1998-99 (estimate)	9,236

High-school dropout rate: 31.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Steve Cowper (D), term ends 1990

Governor's higher-education adviser: Rosita Worl, State Capitol, Juneau 99801; (907) 465-3500

U.S. Senators: Frank H. Murkowski (R), term ends 1993; Ted Stevens (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
0 Democrats, 1 Republican
Don Young (R)

Legislature: Senate, 8 Democrats, 11 Republicans, 1 vacancy; House, 24 Democrats, 16 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	9
Private 4-year institutions	3
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	15

Vocational institutions: 58

Statewide coordinating board:
Alaska Postsecondary Education
Commission
P.O. Box FP
Juneau 99811
(907) 465-2854
Ronald A. Phipps, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	729
At private institutions	47

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	26.0%
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	28.7%
At private institutions	38.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$42,600
At public 2-year institutions	$45,100
At private 4-year institutions	$22,400
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	10,574
At public 2-year institutions	15,785
At private 4-year institutions	1,123
At private 2-year institutions	0
Total	27,482

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.5%
Full-time	33.9%
Minority	14.5%
Foreign	3.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 48.6%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 87% of all new college students enrolled in Alaska; 43% of all Alaska residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	92.7%
Private institutions	7.3%
4-year institutions	37.8%
2-year institutions	62.2%

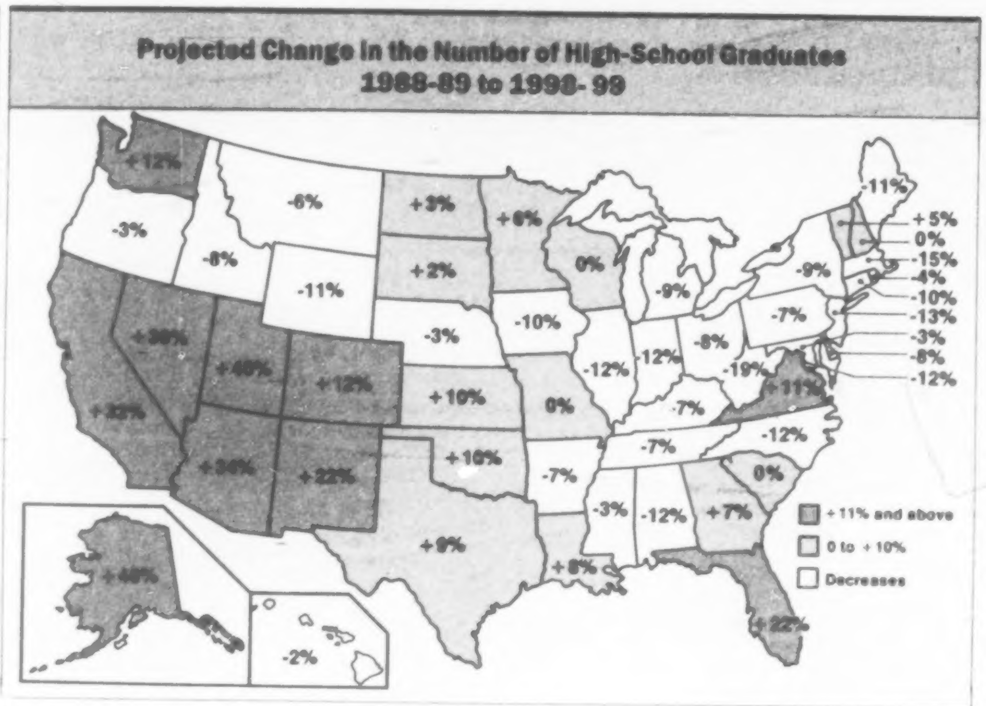
Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Anchorage Community College	16.1%
University of Alaska at Fairbanks	12.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Alaska Pacific University	18.5%
Sheldon Jackson College	45.8%

Sources and notes appear on Page 88


Projected Change in the Number of High-School Graduates 1988-89 to 1998-99

Test scores: Students averaged 18.7 on the ACT, which was taken by 37% of Alaska's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 849
Most popular: general studies, 31%; business, 20%

Bachelor's 786
Most popular: business, 20%; education, 15%

Master's 300
Most popular: education, 37%; engineering, 13%

Doctorate 12
Most popular: physical sciences, 50%; agriculture, 8%

Professional 0

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$975
At public 2-year institutions	$824
At private 4-year institutions	$3,719
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:
University of Alaska at Fairbanks, $1,250

Most expensive private institution:
Alaska Pacific University, $5,900

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,369	6.2%
Public 2-year	$1,034	12.4%
Private 4-year	$3,790	23.8%
Private 2-year	n/a	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$224,042,000
Private institutions	$10,171,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $27,686,000

Sources:

Federal government	51.6%
State and local governments	13.6%
Industry	3.5%
The institution itself	30.1%
Other	1.1%

Largest endowment:

University of Alaska Foundation	$3,800,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Alaska at Fairbanks	$1,062,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $157,156,000

Two-year change: Down 33%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $240,000; 160 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Patrick J. O'Rourke, University of Alaska at Fairbanks: $104,639 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$5,531,000
GI Bill	$2,446,000
Pell Grants	$2,605,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$483,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$105,000
National Science Foundation	$5,724,000
Department of Defense	$716,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,349,000
Department of Energy	$1,379,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 3.4%

Dollars in default: $700,000

MISCELLANY

★ With the exception of three tiny colleges, private higher education is non-existent in Alaska.

★ More than half of the 5,015 Alaskans who were first-time college students in 1986 went to higher-education institutions outside the state.

★ The northernmost campus in the United States is Chukchi College in Kotzebue. The westernmost is Northwest Community College in Nome. Both are 2-year branch campuses of the University of Alaska.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Alaska is Sheldon Jackson College, founded in 1878.

Arizona

FEW EDUCATORS in Arizona viewed Evan Mecham as a friend of higher education, and most welcomed the state Senate's vote in April to remove the controversial Republican Governor from office. Now, college and university officials hope they can resume their efforts to bring national stature to their institutions.

While Arizona's tradition of financial conservatism has limited the expansion of higher education in the past, enrollment and spending have sharply risen in recent years. The state's community colleges, especially the Maricopa County system, have become national leaders in providing training for jobs.

Arizona has large Hispanic and American Indian populations, and those groups are a growing proportion of the citizenry.

In 1980 Latinos made up 16.2 per cent of the state's total population, but 25.7 per cent of those four years old and younger.

Two boards, both with governing and coordinating responsibilities, oversee the state's public colleges and universities: the Board of Regents for the three universities, and the State Board of Directors for community colleges.

The state's community colleges also have district governing boards that have some governing authority.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,386,000 (Rank: 25)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.1%
18 to 24	11.0%
25 to 34	17.8%
35 and older	44.1%

Continued on Following Page

Arizona
CONTINUED

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	5.7%
Asian	0.9%
Black	2.8%
White	83.2%
Other and unknown	7.5%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	16.2%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	72.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	38.0%
At least 4 years of college	17.4%

Per-capita personal income: $14,315

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	32,287
1998-99 (estimate)	43,208

High-school dropout rate: 37.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Rose Mofford (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Mike McCormick, State House, Phoenix 85007; (602) 255-4331

U.S. Senators: Dennis DeConcini (D), term ends 1989; John McCain (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 4 Republicans
Jim Kolbe (R), Jon Kyl (R), John J. Rhodes III (R), Bob Stump (R), Morris K. Udall (D)

Legislature: Senate, 11 Democrats, 19 Republicans; House, 24 Democrats, 36 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	16
Private 4-year institutions	9
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	32

Vocational institutions: 211

Statewide coordinating board:
Arizona Board of Regents
3030 North Central, Suite 1400
Phoenix 85012
(602) 255-4082
Molly C. Broad, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,553
At private institutions	178

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	67.6%
At private institutions	51.8%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	24.6%
At private institutions	35.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$35,900
At public 2-year institutions	$31,800
At private 4-year institutions	$26,100
At private 2-year institutions	$17,500

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	86,728
At public 2-year institutions	126,838
At private 4-year institutions	11,004
At private 2-year institutions	2,023
Total	226,593

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.2%
Full-time	42.7%
Minority	17.2%
Foreign	2.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 29.7%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 89% of all new college students enrolled in Arizona; 97% of all Arizona residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	93.5%
Private institutions	6.5%
4-year institutions	30.0%
2-year institutions	70.0%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Arizona State University	10.6%
University of Arizona	11.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Phoenix	20.5%
DeVry Institute of Technology	18.6%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.3 on the ACT, which was taken by 38% of Arizona's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 7,997
Most popular: general studies, 29%; health, 29%

Bachelor's 10,418
Most popular: business, 27%; engineering, 12%

Master's 3,797
Most popular: business, 35%; engineering, 24%

Doctorate 458
Most popular: engineering, 31%; physical sciences, 16%

Professional 349
Most popular: law, 74%; medicine, 24%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,136
At public 2-year institutions	$358
At private 4-year institutions	$2,462
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:
All four-year institutions, $1,278

Most expensive private institution:
ITT Technical Institute, $10,800

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,937	18.8%
Public 2-year	$690	16.9%
Private 4-year	$4,664	69.9%
Private 2-year	$1,721	16.3%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,017,203,000
Private institutions	$52,887,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $160,678,000

Sources:

Federal government	47.7%
State and local governments	5.0%
Industry	9.0%
The institution itself	33.5%
Other	4.9%

Largest endowment:

University of Arizona	$48,080,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Arizona	$37,686,000
Arizona State University	$18,546,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $491,911,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $3,254,000; 3,625 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
J. Russell Nelson, Arizona State University: $117,233 (1987-88)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$8,223,000
GI Bill	$18,647,000
Pell Grants	$80,096,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$31,813,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$26,173,000
National Science Foundation	$14,736,000
Department of Defense	$8,441,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,532,000
Department of Energy	$1,048,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 26.4%

Dollars in default: $60,807,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Arizona is one of 13 institutions in the consortium behind the John von Neumann National Supercomputer Center at Princeton, which is supported by the National Science Foundation.

★ Arizona is a premier spot for ground-based astronomy. The University of Arizona is a leader in constructing a new generation of ground-based telescopes, some of which will be built on nearby Mount Graham. The National Science Foundation operates the National Optical Astronomy Observatories in Tucson, which are responsible for the Kitt Peak National Observatory in Arizona and several others around the world.

★ Arizona is a finalist in the national competition for the Superconducting Supercollider.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Arizona is Arizona State University, founded in 1886.

Arkansas

ARKANSAS's business and political leaders have worked hard in recent years to lift the state from its position near the bottom of many indicators of the quality of educational and economic life. Improving their schools and colleges, they think, is a key to success.

The state's Democratic Governor, Bill Clinton, has made education one of his top priorities and, after several years of focusing primarily on elementary and secondary schools, he has begun to shift his focus toward colleges and universities.

While the General Assembly did not meet in 1988, a special legislative committee has been studying higher education and is expected to make a series of recommendations for action in 1989. It has been investigating the size of university administrations, faculty workloads, charges of wasteful duplication of academic programs, and the financing of college athletics.

The state's business community has also demonstrated growing interest in the quality of higher education. The Arkansas Business Council recently asked the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching to study possible changes.

The foundation's report said that too many Arkansas youths drop out of school and that too many of those who complete high school with good records go to college in other states.

It also called on the General Assembly to give far greater power to a statewide coordinating agency, the Arkansas Board of Higher Education. At present, the board has no governing authority; governance is the responsibility of institutional and local boards.

Arkansas has four historically black colleges: one public (the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff) and three private. The state was one of the original defendants in the Adams case—the lawsuit filed by black students and parents in 1970 to end segregation in higher education. However, Arkansas has been declared to be in compliance with federal law by the Department of Education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,388,000 (Rank: 33)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.1%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 34	15.6%
35 and older	46.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.6%
Asian	0.3%
Black	16.3%
White	82.7%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	55.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	22.3%
At least 4 years of college	10.8%

Per-capita personal income: $11,507

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	29,027
1998-99 (estimate)	27,132

High-school dropout rate: 22.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Bill Clinton (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Sam I. Bratton, Jr., State Capitol, Little Rock 72201; (501) 371-2345

U.S. Senators: Dale Bumpers (D), term ends 1993; David Pryor (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
3 Democrats, 1 Republican
Bill Alexander (D), Beryl Anthony, Jr. (D), John Paul Hammerschmidt (R), Tommy F. Robinson (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 31 Democrats, 4 Republicans; House, 91 Democrats, 9 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	10
Private 4-year institutions	10
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	34

Vocational institutions: 141

Statewide coordinating board:
Department of Higher Education
1220 West Third Street
Little Rock 72201
(501) 371-1441
Paul Marion, director

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges of Arkansas
Twin City Bank Building, Suite 610
One Riverfront Place
North Little Rock 72114
(501) 378-0843
Ben Elrod, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
University of the Ozarks (governing board), Phillips County Community College, Southern Arkansas University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	2,882
At private institutions	386

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	61.7%
At private institutions	70.7%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	30.0%
At private institutions	22.0%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$29,100
At public 2-year institutions	$22,500
At private 4-year institutions	$21,600
At private 2-year institutions	$13,100

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	54,350
At public 2-year institutions	14,410
At private 4-year institutions	8,879
At private 2-year institutions	1,543
Total	79,182

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.8%
Full-time	69.1%
Minority	14.8%
Foreign	2.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 17.4%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 85% of all new college students enrolled in Arkansas; 83% of all Arkansas residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	86.5%
Private institutions	13.5%
4-year institutions	78.3%
2-year institutions	21.7%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Arkansas at Fayetteville	7.4%
University of Arkansas at Little Rock	13.4%

Continued on Page 8

Arkansas
CONTINUED

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Harding University	1.7%
Ouachita Baptist University	7.7%

Test scores: Students averaged 17.8 on the ACT, which was taken by 57% of Arkansas's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	1,921
Most popular: health, 31%; general studies, 30%	
Bachelor's	7,283
Most popular: business, 27%; education, 21%	
Master's	1,697
Most popular: education, 48%; engineering, 15%	
Doctorate	134
Most popular: education, 22%; agriculture, 19%	
Professional	355
Most popular: law, 64%; medicine, 36%	

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$931
At public 2-year institutions	$472
At private 4-year institutions	$3,310
At private 2-year institutions	$2,082

Most expensive public institution:
University of Arkansas
at Fayetteville, $1,280

Most expensive private institution:
Hendrix College, $5,575

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,189	13.7%
Public 2-year	$810	16.9%
Private 4-year	$3,326	50.7%
Private 2-year	$2,344	47.3%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$528,831,000
Private institutions	$72,321,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $35,379,000

Sources:

Federal government	35.0%
State and local governments	26.5%
Industry	8.7%
The institution itself	22.2%
Other	7.5%

Largest endowment:

Hendrix College	$46,367,000

Top fund raisers:

Harding University	$4,891,000
Ouachita Baptist University	$4,666,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $279,105,000

Two-year change: Down 7%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $3,896,000; 12,891 awards
Merit-based: $722,000; 361 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Daniel E. Ferritor, University
of Arkansas main campus:
$83,555 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$12,237,000
GI Bill	$10,207,000
Pell Grants	$48,148,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$8,764,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$4,136,000
National Science Foundation	$1,607,000
Department of Defense	$318,000
Department of Agriculture	$4,681,000
Department of Energy	$695,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 6.0%

Dollars in default: $9,179,000

MISCELLANY

★ Faced with several years of big deficits in athletics, the University of Arkansas at Little Rock decided in July to make significant cuts in its sports program and run it without state financing.

★ Former Sen. J. William Fulbright, the creator of the program of international scholarly and student exchanges bearing his name, served as president of the University of Arkansas from 1939 to 1941.

★ Starting this fall, every Arkansas College freshman who remains in good standing for four years will be provided travel and housing expenses for a two-week course overseas during his or her senior year. The foreign-travel opportunity is being financed with an anonymous $1-million gift.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Arkansas is the University of the Ozarks, a United Presbyterian, U.S.A., institution founded in 1834.

California

California's colleges and universities include some of the most widely respected and strongly criticized institutions in American higher education.

Altogether, the institutions enroll more than 1.6 million students each year and are as diverse as the Golden State itself.

The University of California at Berkeley, with 11 Nobel laureates on its faculty, is considered by many people to be the premier public university in the United States. Along with Stanford University and other institutions and businesses in the San Francisco Bay area, it helped create the prosperous Silicon Valley industrial complex.

Institutions of higher education throughout the state are also renowned for the quality of their research. Three of the country's top 10 research libraries are located in the state—at Berkeley, U.C.L.A., and Stanford. The University of California at Santa Barbara is home to the world-famous Institute for Theoretical Physics, and the university's Irvine campus has recently emerged as a leading center for study in the humanities.

California's community colleges include some institutions that offer excellent job-training and academic programs, and some where many politicians charge that few students learn very much and that millions of state dollars have been wasted.

The governance of public higher education in California is credited with many strengths and blamed for many weaknesses. Twenty-five years ago, a "master plan" divided public higher education into three, separately governed systems: the University of California, the California State University, and the community colleges.

U.C. is the only doctorate-granting system and offers admission to the top eighth of the state's high-school graduates. Cal State offers bachelor's- and master's-degree programs to students from the top third of high-school graduates. The community colleges admit any Californian with a high-school diploma.

By limiting expensive doctoral and research programs to the U.C. system, California has avoided some of the costly competition between systems that is found in other states. But some say the emphasis on research and graduate programs at U.C. has hurt the quality of undergraduate education. The community colleges, in theory, provide an inexpensive way for students to prepare for the four-year institutions, but relatively few students actually transfer.

The financial picture for public higher education is mixed. California will spend just over $5-billion on colleges this academic year—more than any other state. Whether that will be enough is the subject of much debate. Former Democratic Gov. Jerry Brown imposed extremely tight budgets on higher education. While Republican Gov. George Deukmejian has provided more generous increases, the state revenue flow to colleges is starting to slow down once again.

California voters passed a series of anti-tax measures during the 1970's that limited the ability of the state to spend funds and severely hampered local community-college districts in raising property taxes.

California residents are strong proponents of the state's low-tuition policies. Community-college tuition, for example, is $100 a year.

Both public and private colleges are ambitious private fund raisers. Stanford is in the midst of a $1.1-billion campaign. The University of Southern California is seeking $550-million. U.C.L.A. hopes to raise $300-million.

California's growing minority populations are presenting new challenges to the college systems. Few black and Hispanic students qualify for enrollment in the selective institutions, and those who do enroll complain about hostile campus environments. Asian-American students claim that the elite universities have imposed informal quotas to limit their enrollment and that the community colleges do not offer needed programs for recent immigrants. Political leaders from all the minority groups closely watch college actions and use their growing clout to change them.

Faculty unions are also a strong political force, particularly at the community-college level, where they play a key role in the election of the trustees of local governing boards.

Other higher-education issues facing the state include fears that California, after failing in its bid to be designated as the site for the Superconducting Supercollider and several other research projects, is losing its edge in attracting science programs; charges raised in a closely watched lawsuit that the U.C. land-grant programs favor large businesses over small farmers; and debate over whether the state exercises enough oversight of the community colleges and proprietary institutions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 27,663,000 (Rank: 1)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.4%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 34	19.3%
35 and older	43.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.0%
Asian	5.5%
Black	7.7%
White	77.0%
Other and unknown	8.8%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	19.2%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	42.0%
At least 4 years of college	19.6%

Per-capita personal income: $17,821

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	262,287
1998-99 (estimate)	346,540

High-school dropout rate: 33.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George Deukmejian (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Peter G. Mehas, 1400 10th Street, Room 109, Sacramento 95814; (916) 323-0611

U.S. Senators: Alan Cranston (D), term ends 1993; Pete Wilson (R), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
27 Democrats, 18 Republicans
Glenn M. Anderson (D), Robert E. Badham, (R), Jim Bates (D), Anthony C. Beilenson (D), Howard L. Berman (D), Douglas H. Bosco (D), Barbara Boxer (D), George E. Brown, Jr. (D), Tony Coelho (D), William E. Dannemeyer (R), Ronald V. Dellums (D), Julian C. Dixon (D), Robert K. Dornan (R), David Dreier (R), Mervyn M. Dymally (D), Don Edwards (D), Vic Fazio (D), Elton Gallegly (R), Augustus F. Hawkins (D), Wally Herger (R), Duncan Hunter (R), Ernest L. Konnyu (R), Robert J. Lagomarsino (R), Tom Lantos (D), Richard H. Lehman (D), Mel Levine (D), Jerry Lewis (R), Bill Lowery (R), Dan Lungren (R), Matthew G. Martinez (D), Robert T. Matsui (D), Alfred A. McCandless (R), George Miller (D), Norman Y. Mineta (D), Carlos J. Moorhead (R), Ron Packard (R), Leon E. Panetta (D), Charles Pashayan, Jr. (R), Nancy Pelosi (D), Edward R. Roybal (D), Fortney H. (Pete) Stark (D), Norman D. Shumway (R), William M. Thomas (R), Esteban E. Torres (D), Henry A. Waxman (D)

Legislature: Senate, 24 Democrats, 15 Republicans, 1 Independent; House, 44 Democrats, 36 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	32
Public 2-year institutions	106
Private 4-year institutions	138
Private 2-year institutions	23
Total	299

Vocational institutions: 1,301

Statewide coordinating board:
California Postsecondary
Education Commission
1020 12th Street, 3rd Floor
Sacramento 95814
(916) 445-7933
Kenneth O'Brien, acting director

Private-college association:
Association of Independent California
Colleges and Universities
1100 11th Street, Suite 205
Sacramento 95814
(916) 446-7626
William J. Moore, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
University of Judaism, Sonoma State University

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of California at Los Angeles

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	30,583
At private institutions	3,841

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	81.0%
At private institutions	57.8%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.4%
At private institutions	25.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$42,100
At public 2-year institutions	$36,100
At private 4-year institutions	$32,800
At private 2-year institutions	$20,600

Continued on Page 12

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Leading Non-Profit Defense Contractors

	Amount		Amount
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	$407,640,000	University of California System	$33,085,000
Johns Hopkins University	354,925,000	University of Southern California	32,813,000
Mitre Corporation	347,539,000	Analytic Services, Inc.	22,745,000
Aerospace Corporation	338,926,000	Riverside Research Institute	20,319,000
Charles S. Draper Laboratory	164,672,000	University of Washington	19,626,000
SRI International	67,699,000	University of Dayton	18,983,000
IIT Research Institute	65,651,000	University of Illinois System	18,017,000
Institute for Defense Analyses	57,372,000	Utah State University	14,836,000
Rand Corporation	43,425,000	Logistics Management Institute	14,415,000
Carnegie Mellon University	41,516,000	University of Maryland	13,652,000
University of Texas System	39,049,000	Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution	13,239,000
Pennsylvania State University	38,994,000	New Mexico State University	13,229,000
Stanford University	37,021,000	Southwest Research Institute	11,881,000
Battelle Memorial Institute	34,674,000	University of New Mexico	11,355,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	33,293,000		

Note: Includes 1987 Department of Defense contracts to colleges, universities, and non-profit organizations for research, development, testing, and evaluation for military projects and for civilian water-resource projects.
A list of organizations that received contracts over $1-million appeared in the April 13, 1988 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

California

CONTINUED

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	487,602
At public 2-year institutions	1,038,437
At private 4-year institutions	194,220
At private 2-year institutions	11,402
Total	1,731,661

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.0%
Full-time	43.7%
Minority	30.3%
Foreign	3.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 0.2%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 92% of all new college students enrolled in California; 95% of all California residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	92.5%
Private institutions	7.5%
4-year institutions	34.7%
2-year institutions	65.3%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

San Diego State University	20.6%
University of California at Los Angeles	35.5%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Southern California	24.6%
Stanford University	19.5%

Test scores: Students averaged 906 on the SAT, which was taken by 46% of California's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	62,697

Most popular: general studies, 24%; business, 19%

Bachelor's	88,352

Most popular: business, 22%; social sciences, 12%

Master's	31,085

Most popular: business, 25%; education, 18%

Doctorate	4,140

Most popular: engineering, 13%; physical sciences, 13%; psychology, 13%

Professional	7,797

Most popular: law, 51%; medicine, 12%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,031
At public 2-year institutions	$96
At private 4-year institutions	$8,073
At private 2-year institutions	$4,655

Most expensive public institution:
University of California at San Diego, $1,548

Most expensive private institution:
Pitzer College, $12,986

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,760	12.9%
Public 2-year	$262	6.5%
Private 4-year	$7,377	51.1%
Private 2-year	$5,898	74.8%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$8,515,440,000
Private institutions	$3,641,630,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $1,369,799,000

Sources:

Federal government	70.9%
State and local governments	1.7%
Industry	4.3%
The institution itself	17.4%
Other	5.6%

Largest endowment:

Stanford University	$1,676,950,000

Top fund raisers:

Stanford University	$198,535,000
University of Southern California	$91,204,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $4,748,158,000

Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $138,412,000; 71,178 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Thomas B. Day, San Diego State University: $105,476 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$59,755,000
GI Bill	$102,145,000
Pell Grants	$319,083,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$86,459,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$468,530,000
National Science Foundation	$166,816,000
Department of Defense	$148,209,000
Department of Agriculture	$13,853,000
Department of Energy	$58,588,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 18.4%

Dollars in default: $454,304,000

MISCELLANY

★ California community colleges enrol: one of every 11 college students in the country.

★ Military: The Naval Postgraduate School is located in Monterey.

★ Along with Texas and Massachusetts, California has two universities in the top 10 in endowments. Stanford's endowment is valued at $1.6-billion and the University of California's at $1.1-billion.

★ Thomas Aquinas College was founded in 1971 by a group of educators who believed that Catholic colleges had strayed from their tradition and were not sufficiently intellectual.

★ Clark Kerr, who became president of the University of California in 1958, was fired by the university's regents in 1967 shortly after Ronald Reagan, a Kerr critic, took office as Governor. Mr. Kerr went on to become one of academe's most influential figures as head of the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education.

★ Professor Scott Rice of San Jose State University is the sponsor of the Bulwer-Lytton Fiction Contest for bad writing. Edward Bulwer-Lytton wrote "It was a dark and stormy night . . ." to begin his novel *Paul Clifford*.

★ The oldest institutions of higher education in California are the University of the Pacific (an independent institution) and Santa Clara University (a Roman Catholic institution), both founded in 1851.

U.S. ROLL CALL: Tax-Exempt Bonds for College Savings

These states allow families to purchase tax-exempt bonds for college savings:

Colorado
Connecticut
Illinois
Iowa
Kentucky
Minnesota
Missouri
North Carolina
North Dakota
Oregon
Rhode Island
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia

Colorado

COLORADO has a diverse higher-education system that political leaders in the state subject to close scrutiny.

Legislators regularly come up with new issues that they want Colorado's colleges and universities to address. In recent years, laws have set in motion a reform of the state's teacher-education programs and have pushed colleges to start measuring what students actually learn. Higher-education officials in the state complain, though, that money has not always followed the interest of the legislators.

The Commission on Higher Education, the state coordinating board, generally is assigned the task of monitoring the legislation and working with the six governing boards.

Although Colorado's public colleges have never had the prestige of those in California, for instance, the state is a haven for students from across the country. The University of Colorado at Boulder is among the nation's most popular public universities among people attending college outside their home states.

In the past few years, Colorado colleges, led by Boulder, have tried with some success to attract more high-technology research projects to the state. Colorado is a finalist for the Superconducting Supercollider, and a consortium of regional telephone companies recently selected the state for its $20-million research laboratory.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,296,000 (Rank: 26)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.5%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 34	20.5%
35 and older	41.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.7%
Asian	1.2%
Black	3.5%
White	89.7%
Other and unknown	4.9%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	11.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	78.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	44.1%
At least 4 years of college	23.0%

Per-capita personal income: $15,584

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	36,830
1998-99 (estimate)	41,102

High-school dropout rate: 26.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Roy Romer (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Joel Kohn, State Capitol, Room 136, Denver 80203; (303) 866-5790

U.S. Senators: William L. Armstrong (R), term ends 1991; Timothy E. Wirth (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
3 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Hank Brown (R), Ben Nighthorse Campbell (D), Joel Hefley (R), Dan Schaefer (R), Patricia Schroeder (D), David E. Skaggs (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 10 Democrats, 25 Republicans; House, 24 Democrats, 41 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	15
Private 4-year institutions	14
Private 2-year institutions	9
Total	52

Vocational institutions: 149

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
Colorado Heritage Center
1300 Broadway, 2nd Floor
Denver 80203
(303) 866-4034
David A. Longanecker,
executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Colorado School of Mines,
University of Northern Colorado

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,721
At private institutions	723

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	73.1%
At private institutions	65.6%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	21.1%
At private institutions	27.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$32,900
At public 2-year institutions	$24,300
At private 4-year institutions	$29,700
At private 2-year institutions	$20,100

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	106,116
At public 2-year institutions	51,405
At private 4-year institutions	15,552
At private 2-year institutions	4,314
Total	177,387

Enrollment highlights:

Women	51.7%
Full-time	57.7%
Minority	14.9%
Foreign	2.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 18.7%

Residence of new students: n/a

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	91.1%
Private institutions	8.9%
4-year institutions	48.0%
2-year institutions	52.0%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Colorado at Boulder	8.6%
Colorado State University	6.8%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Denver	9.7%
Regis College	9.0%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.9 on the ACT, which was taken by 63% of Colorado's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	5,981

Most popular: business, 19%; health, 18%

Bachelor's	15,018

Most popular: business, 25%; engineering, 12%

Master's	4,117

Most popular: education, 24%; business, 22%

Doctorate	588

Most popular: education, 20%; physical sciences, 16%

Professional	904

Most popular: law, 52%; medicine, 18%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,482
At public 2-year institutions	$623
At private 4-year institutions	$7,913
At private 2-year institutions	$586

Most expensive public institution:
Colorado School of Mines, $3,308

Most expensive private institution:
Colorado College, $10,240

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$2,398	26.1%
Public 2-year	$1,142	22.2%
Private 4-year	$6,991	64.1%
Private 2-year	$1,599	32.9%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,057,558,000
Private institutions	$160,193,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $175,760,000

Sources:

Federal government	71.5%
State and local governments	3.8%
Industry	5.0%
The institution itself	12.5%
Other	7.1%

Continued on Page 14

Colorado
CONTINUED

Largest endowment:

Colorado College	$113,102,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Colorado	$32,821,000
Colorado College	$14,575,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $441,021,000

Two-year change: Up 10%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $10,126,000; 14,340 awards
Merit-based: $8,430,000; 11,981 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
James N. Corbridge, Jr., University of Colorado at Boulder: $109,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$15,746,000
GI Bill	$21,884,000
Pell Grants	$42,645,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$19,121,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$48,250,000
National Science Foundation	$20,778,000
Department of Defense	$9,268,000
Department of Agriculture	$4,085,000
Department of Energy	$5,124,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 8.6%

Dollars in default: $33,227,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Colorado at Boulder is seeking to become the nation's premier university in space studies, with programs in space medicine, space law, and space science. More than a quarter of the research money on the campus is space-related, and the university ranks fourth in total funds received from NASA.

★ Three public universities—Colorado State University, Fort Lewis College, and the University of Southern Colorado—are governed by the State Board of Agriculture.

★ Military: The United States Air Force Academy is located in Colorado Springs.

★ The Naropa Institute in Boulder is the country's only Buddhism-based college.

★ Colorado College is one of the few institutions where students take courses under a block system, studying just one subject for several weeks at a time.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Colorado is the University of Denver, an independent institution founded in 1864.

Connecticut

For many years, Connecticut relied on private colleges and universities to educate its citizens. Yale University, for example, founded in 1701, is 180 years older than the University of Connecticut.

Institutions like Yale, Connecticut College, Trinity College, and Wesleyan University have attracted top students from across the nation, in addition to serving Connecticut. The private colleges have been extremely influential in state politics. The state's student-aid program provides generous grants to people enrolled at private colleges, and most new state higher-education policies are analyzed, in part, based on how they would affect the private institutions.

In the last 10 years, however, public higher education has assumed a new role. Students in Connecticut are now older, more likely to want to study part-time, and more likely to be members of minority groups. And many of this "new breed" of student have enrolled in the public colleges and universities.

A boom in the New England economy has allowed the state to provide substantial increases in state funds to the public colleges recently, easing the transition for them.

The Board of Governors for Higher Education serves as the statewide coordinating board. Its influence has grown in recent years as it has developed policies on a series of tough issues: how to attract more minority students, how student-aid dollars should be distributed, and how colleges should respond to students and employees with AIDS.

Four boards of trustees act as governing boards for the state's public-college systems.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,211,000 (Rank: 28)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.6%
18 to 24	11.0%
25 to 34	16.7%
35 and older	48.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.7%
Black	7.0%
White	90.5%
Other and unknown	1.7%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	4.0%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	70.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.9%
At least 4 years of college	20.7%

Per-capita personal income: $21,266

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	36,154
1998-99 (estimate)	32,712

High-school dropout rate: 10.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: William A. O'Neill (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: David J. McQuade, State Capitol, Hartford 06106; (203) 566-4840

U.S. Senators: Christopher J. Dodd (D), term ends 1993; Lowell P. Weicker, Jr. (R), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
3 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Sam Gejdenson (D) Nancy L. Johnson (R), Barbara B. Kennelly (D), Bruce A. Morrison (D), John G. Rowland (R), Christopher Shays (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 25 Democrats, 11 Republicans; House, 93 Democrats, 57 Republicans, 1 vacancy

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	7
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	21
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	49

Vocational institutions: 148

Statewide coordinating board:
Department of Higher Education
61 Woodland Street
Hartford 06105
(203) 566-5766
Norma Foreman Glasgow, commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
Connecticut Conference of Independent Colleges
36 Gillett Street
Hartford 06105
(203) 522-0271
Monte P. Shepler, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Bridgeport

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	3,039
At private institutions	2,591

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	78.2%
At private institutions	58.6%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.3%
At private institutions	24.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$38,600
At public 2-year institutions	$30,000
At private 4-year institutions	$36,600
At private 2-year institutions	$22,400

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	58,998
At public 2-year institutions	39,830
At private 4-year institutions	57,666
At private 2-year institutions	1,784
Total	158,278

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.0%
Full-time	51.5%
Minority	9.1%
Foreign	2.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 9.1%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 81% of all new college students enrolled in Connecticut; 68% of all Connecticut residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	66.8%
Private institutions	33.2%
4-year institutions	61.3%
2-year institutions	38.7%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Connecticut	7.8%
Central Connecticut State University	6.0%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Yale University	13.3%
University of Hartford	5.7%

Test scores: Students averaged 912 on the SAT, which was taken by 72% of Connecticut's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 5,467
Most popular: business, 35%; general studies, 26%

Bachelor's 13,976
Most popular: business, 25%; social sciences, 14%

Master's 6,301
Most popular: business, 27%; education, 26%

Doctorate 462
Most popular: physical sciences, 15%; life sciences, 14%

Professional 931
Most popular: law, 61%; medicine, 20%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,527
At public 2-year institutions	$573
At private 4-year institutions	$8,534
At private 2-year institutions	$7,367

Most expensive public institution:
University of Connecticut, $2,293

Most expensive private institution:
Trinity College, $13,200

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,786	21.0%
Public 2-year	$854	23.2%
Private 4-year	$7,722	45.0%
Private 2-year	$5,762	75.6%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$562,696,000
Private institutions	$836,949,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $195,173,000

Sources:

Federal government	65.8%
State and local governments	2.2%
Industry	3.0%
The institution itself	21.0%
Other	8.0%

Largest endowment:

Yale University	$2,098,400,000

Top fund raisers:

Yale University	$120,064,000
University of Connecticut	$18,154,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $414,174,000

Two-year change: Up 26%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $16,337,000; 13,600 awards
Merit-based: $200,000; 20 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
John T. Casteen, III, University of Connecticut: $114,450 (1987-88)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$20,064,000
GI Bill	$5,427,000
Pell Grants	$22,729,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$41,305,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$113,239,000
National Science Foundation	$11,992,000
Department of Defense	$7,844,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,317,000
Department of Energy	$7,798,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 10.3%

Dollars in default: $137,662,000

MISCELLANY

★ Military: The U.S. Coast Guard Academy is located in New London.

★ Yale University, as part of an effort to improve relations with the City of New Haven, recently pledged that it would invest $50-million from its endowment in projects in the city.

★ Trustees of Trinity College, which was founded in 1823, decided to locate the institution in Hartford after local workers and shopkeepers pledged $4,000 in goods and services to add to the $16,000 already promised to the college by individuals and the city.

★ Yale is the oldest institution of higher education in Connecticut. It was founded in 1701.

Delaware

Despite its small size, Delaware has a well-articulated system of higher education, with two public four-year institutions—the University of Delaware and the historically black Delaware State College—and three community-college campuses.

The economic fate of those institutions is linked closely to the state economy. That in turn is linked to the national economy, since Delaware is home to many major corporations. Since the stock-market upheavals in October 1987, the watchword among legislators has been caution.

The dominant business corporation throughout much of the state's history has been E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, a significant contributor to the state's higher-education system. The company's role has sometimes been a source of contro-

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Origins of Foreign Students in the U.S.

Taiwan	25,660	Mexico	5,330
Malaysia	21,640	West Germany	5,090
China	20,030	Venezuela	4,870
Republic of Korea	19,940	Singapore	4,530
India	18,350	Philippines	4,250
Canada	15,700	Greece	4,240
Japan	15,070	France	3,910
Iran	12,230	Colombia	3,740
Nigeria	11,700	Kuwait	3,250
Hong Kong	11,010	Brazil	2,760
Indonesia	9,240	Vietnam	2,700
Thailand	6,480	Israel	2,630
Lebanon	6,450	Turkey	2,490
United Kingdom	6,240	Jamaica	2,300
Pakistan	5,950	Trinidad & Tobago	2,150
Saudi Arabia	5,840	Egypt	2,100
Jordan	5,650	Peru	2,080

Note: The figures cover 1986-87. Additional information on foreign students, listing their countries of origin and the institutions in which they study, appeared in the October 28, 1987 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION versy, and in the 1970's charges circulated—in a report by a Ralph Nader study group—that the company's influence had curtailed political activity by faculty members and pressured the legislature to protect the university from state audits of its private funds.

University officials say, however, that such reports failed to distinguish between the Du Pont Company and members of the du Pont family, who have been major donors to the university. As one historian noted recently, many people believe a more serious problem for the state could be an attitude on the part of lawmakers and government officials that the presence of du Pont family money might allow them to "shirk their responsibilities" toward education and social services.

Separate governing boards control the University of Delaware, Delaware State College, and the two-year colleges, and the statewide coordinating board—the Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission—has limited powers.

Delaware is one of the states included in the Adams case—the lawsuit filed by black students and parents in 1970 to end segregation in higher education. The U.S. Education Department has declared the state to be close to compliance with federal laws. All it must do is to complete some promised facilities for historically black Delaware State College by the end of this year. It is expected to do so.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 644,000 (Rank: 47)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.2%
18 to 24	11.8%
25 to 34	18.3%
35 and older	44.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.8%
Black	16.1%
White	82.1%
Other and unknown	0.8%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	68.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	32.4%
At least 4 years of college	17.5%

Per-capita personal income: $16,696

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	8,025
1998-99 (estimate)	7,425

High-school dropout rate: 29.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Michael N. Castle (R), term ends 1989

Governor's higher-education adviser: Helen Foss, 820 North French Street, Wilmington 19801; (302) 571-3210

U.S. Senators: Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (D), term ends 1991; William V. Roth, Jr. (R), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 0 Republicans
Thomas R. Carper (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 13 Democrats, 8 Republicans; House, 19 Democrats, 22 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	3
Private 4-year institutions	4
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	10

Vocational institutions: 22

Statewide coordinating board:
Delaware Postsecondary Education Commission
820 North French Street
Wilmington 19801
(302) 571-3240
John F. Corrozi, executive director

Private-college association:
Delaware Association of Independent Colleges
Goldey Beacom College
4701 Limestone Road
Wilmington 19808
(302) 998-8814
William R. Baldt, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,192
At private institutions	55

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	62.9%
At private institutions	52.3%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	31.1%
At private institutions	41.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,800
At public 2-year institutions	$26,500
At private 4-year institutions	$21,300
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	20,958
At public 2-year institutions	7,936
At private 4-year institutions	4,999
At private 2-year institutions	n/a
Total	33,893

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.2%
Full-time	61.5%
Minority	13.4%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 8.7%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 61% of all new college students enrolled in Delaware; 70% of all Delaware residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	56.5%
Private institutions	43.5%
4-year institutions	72.2%
2-year institutions	27.8%

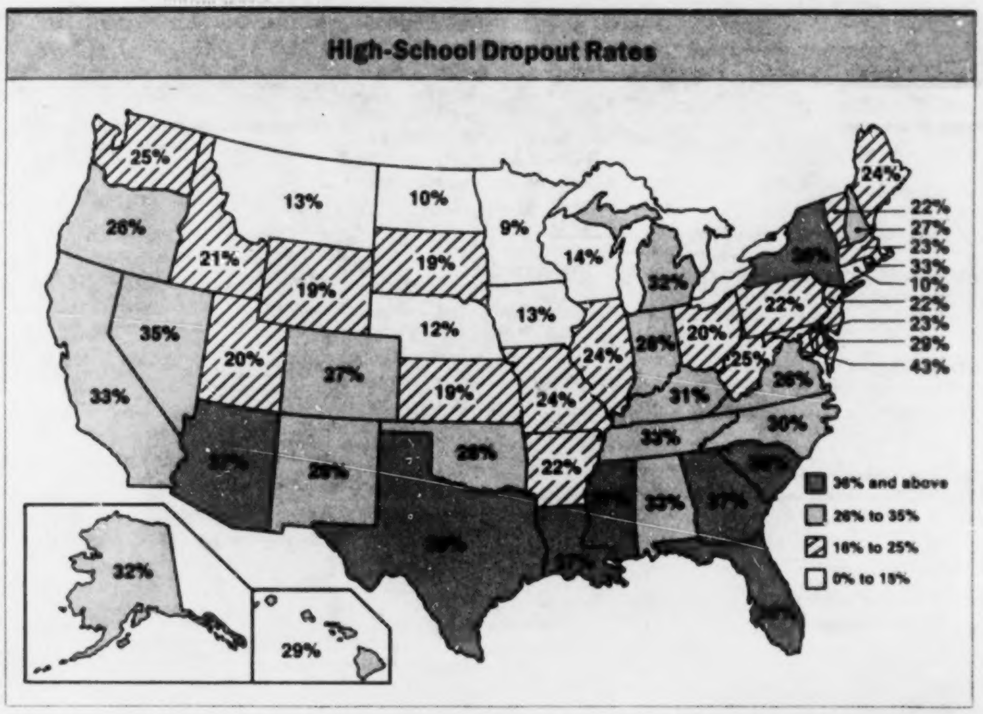
Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Delaware	5.8%
Delaware Technical Community College Stanton–Wilmington	15.7%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Goldey Beacom College	13.8%
Wilmington College	23.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 910 on the SAT, which was taken by 64% of Delaware's high-school seniors.


High-School Dropout Rates

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	1,476
Most popular: business, 41%; health, 19%	
Bachelor's	3,198
Most popular: business, 26%; social sciences, 13%	
Master's	568
Most popular: business, 26%; education, 21%	
Doctorate	100
Most popular: engineering, 22%; physical sciences, 21%	
Professional	265
Most popular: law, 100%	

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$906
At public 2-year institutions	$932
At private 4-year institutions	$2,794
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution: University of Delaware, $2,790

Most expensive private institution: Wesley College, $6,150

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$3,654	32.5%
Public 2-year	$402	9.6%
Private 4-year	$4,483	81.9%
Private 2-year	n/a	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$229,377,000
Private institutions	$15,855,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $28,798,000

Sources:

Federal government	43.7%
State and local governments	5.7%
Industry	12.3%
The institution itself	32.5%
Other	5.8%

Largest endowment:

University of Delaware	$293,033,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Delaware	$10,352,000
Wesley College	$624,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $101,339,000
Two-year change: Up 11%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,002,000; 1,345 awards
Merit-based: $201,000; 201 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Russell C. Jones, University of Delaware: n/a

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$6,692,000
GI Bill	$1,529,000
Pell Grants	$12,953,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$7,063,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$2,024,000
National Science Foundation	$5,827,000
Department of Defense	$1,437,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,598,000
Department of Energy	$260,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 5.5%
Dollars in default: $6,055,000

MISCELLANY

★ Delaware's legislature, the General Assembly, granted a charter for the University of Delaware—then known as Newark College—in 1833, but the institution traces its history to 1743, when Francis Alison, a Presbyterian minister, opened a "free school" about eight miles from the site of the present campus.

★ When historically black Delaware State College accepted its first students in 1893, it offered high-school as well as college instruction, since no high schools in Delaware outside of Wilmington were open to blacks.

★ S. B. Woo, Delaware's Lieutenant Governor and a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the U.S. Senate this year, is on leave from a position as professor of physics at the University of Delaware.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is the University of Delaware, founded in 1833.

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

District of Columbia

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA has a troubled public university and several elite and unique private universities.

The University of the District of Columbia is an open-admissions institution serving as the land-grant university for D. C. residents. It has been plagued by financial scandals, turnover of administrators, and faculty unrest. Its new president, Rafael L. Cortada, wants U.D.C. to start a community college and to improve its academic standards.

Several other District colleges and universities have close ties to the federal government. The Defense Intelligence College is in the District, as is the U.S. Department of Agriculture Graduate School, which offers adult-education programs but not degrees. Two ostensibly private universities, Gallaudet and Howard, receive substantial operating support from the federal government. Gallaudet is the only university in the country for the hearing impaired, and Howard is a prestigious black institution.

Private higher education is thriving in the District of Columbia. Georgetown, George Washington, and American Universities have been growing in recent years. All take advantage of their location with many program offerings in law and American government. Georgetown will mark its bicentennial during this academic year.

Relations between the private colleges and the District government have sometimes been poor. City neighborhoods have opposed university expansion, and local officials criticize the universities for not recruiting enough students from the Washington area.

The only formal public governing board for the District is U.D.C.'s Board of Trustees. However, the Mayor has an Office of Postsecondary Education. The Consortium of Universities of the Washington Metropolitan Area coordinates joint programs and planning among colleges in D. C. as well as in the District's Maryland and Virginia suburbs.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 622,000 (Rank: 48)

Continued on Page 18

District of Columbia
CONTINUED

Age distribution:

Up to 17	21.9%
18 to 24	10.8%
25 to 34	21.0%
35 and older	46.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.1%
Black	70.3%
White	27.4%
Other and unknown	1.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.1%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	41.5%
At least 4 years of college	27.5%

Per-capita personal income: $20,457

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	4,516
1998-99 (estimate)	3,978

High-school dropout rate: 43.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Mayor: Marion S. Barry, Jr. (D), term ends 1991

Mayor's higher-education adviser: Rolin Sidwell, District Building, Room 400, Washington 20004; (202) 939-8103

U.S. Senators: n/a

U.S. Representative: Delegate Walter E. Fauntroy (D); non-voting

Legislature: n/a

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	0
Private 4-year institutions	16
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	18

Vocational institutions: 38

Statewide coordinating board:
Office of Postsecondary Education
Research and Assistance
1331 H Street, N.W., Room 600
Washington 20005
(202) 727-3685
Eloise C. Turner, chief

Private-college association:
Consortium of Universities
of the Washington Metropolitan Area
1717 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Suite 101
Washington 20036
(202) 265-1313
John P. Whalen, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	548
At private institutions	3,061

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	n/a
At private institutions	62.0%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	38.3%
At private institutions	31.0%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,700
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	$35,300
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	11,800
At public 2-year institutions	0
At private 4-year institutions	65,851
At private 2-year institutions	0
Total	77,651

Enrollment highlights:

Women	51.5%
Full-time	60.9%
Minority	35.2%
Foreign	11.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Down 3.4%

Residence of new students: District residents make up 22% of all new college students enrolled in the District of Columbia; 58% of all District residents who attend college do so in the District of Columbia.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	38.8%
Private institutions	61.2%
4-year institutions	100.0%
2-year institutions	0.0%

Proportion of students at largest public institution who are minority-group members:

University of the District of Columbia	95.0%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

George Washington University	12.0%
Georgetown University	13.5%

Test scores: Students averaged 842 on the SAT, which was taken by 56% of the District of Columbia's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 592
Most popular: health, 39%; engineering, 12%

Bachelor's 6,666
Most popular: social sciences, 25%; business, 21%

Master's 5,284
Most popular: business, 23%; social sciences, 10%

Doctorate 556
Most popular: education, 18%; social sciences, 18%

Professional 2,643
Most popular: law, 67%; medicine, 18%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$634
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	$7,128
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution: University of the District of Columbia, $664

Most expensive private institution: Georgetown University, $11,990

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$881	6.7%
Public 2-year	n/a	n/a
Private 4-year	$7,842	49.1%
Private 2-year	n/a	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$88,462,000
Private institutions	$1,307,377,000

U.S. ROLL CALL: Tests of Competence in English Language for Teaching Assistants

These states require public colleges and universities to test teaching assistants for competence in English:

Arizona
California
Florida
Idaho
Illinois
Kansas
Missouri
North Dakota
Ohio
Oklahoma
Texas
Utah

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $70,343,000

Sources:	
Federal government	80.4%
State and local governments	0.3%
Industry	5.1%
The institution itself	8.6%
Other	5.6%

Largest endowment:

George Washington University	$216,253,000

Top fund raisers:

Georgetown University	$30,516,000
George Washington University	$15,251,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: n/a

Two-year change: n/a

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,106,000; 787 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Rafael L. Cortada, University of the District of Columbia: $85,500 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$10,249,000
GI Bill	$1,139,000
Pell Grants	$14,556,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$15,634,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$28,317,000
National Science Foundation	$3,999,000
Department of Defense	$4,880,000
Department of Agriculture	$740,000
Department of Energy	$1,039,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 27.7%

Dollars in default: $22,604,000

MISCELLANY

★ Catholic University of America is the only higher-education institution in the country with a charter from the Pope.

★ After student protests this year, Irving King Jordan, Jr., became the first deaf president of Gallaudet University.

★ The District of Columbia is the home of most of the country's major higher-education associations. Many of them are located at One Dupont Circle.

★ The District attracts students from around the world. American, George Washington, and Georgetown Universities each enroll students from more than 100 different nations.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the District of Columbia is Georgetown University, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1789. Georgetown's colors are blue and gray, representing the unification of the North and South after the Civil War.

Florida

POLITICAL and business leaders in Florida want to shed the state's image as a land of oranges, sunburned tourists, and little else. Improving the national stature of public colleges and universities in the economically changing state is a key part of their strategy.

But like most other public programs in the booming state (an average of 800 new arrivals a day have made it the fourth most populous in the country) the 9 universities and 28 community colleges face financial squeezes.

Budgets have steadily increased. But pressure to keep taxes low has hindered the efforts of colleges and universities to obtain state money to meet rising costs, particularly for expensive new programs in such high-tech fields as engineering and laser-optics.

This year lawmakers sidestepped a call to change the formula for allocating university budgets, but the issue is likely to reappear because of pressure from universities in the faster-growing south and central portions of the state. Many of the newer universities there believe Florida State University and the flagship University of Florida get a disproportionate share of state money.

The Legislature did allocate extra money this year to expand programs at Florida International University and Florida Atlantic University, which serve residents of the southeast portion of the state.

Higher-education officials have used videos, direct mail, and other innovative techniques to encourage high-school students to attend state institutions. Faculty members, too, are being aggressively recruited by the Sunshine State, through an Eminent Scholars program. Begun in 1980 and paid for partly by private sources, it has produced 67 fully financed faculty chairs. An additional 64 are in the works.

Florida has been a leader in the national movement to measure how college students are being taught. But its college-skills test, which students must pass before graduating from community colleges or enrolling in junior-level courses, has been controversial. Some question whether a new passing standard will be unfair to minority students with weak academic backgrounds.

Florida's Spanish-speaking population continues to grow, particularly in the Miami area, where Hispanic residents make up 44 per cent of the population. They, like residents over age 65—who make up nearly 20 per cent of the state's population—are important targets for higher-education officials, both as potential students and potential donors.

Much of the interest in non-traditional students comes from community colleges. Miami-Dade Community College has been particularly active. One of the few community colleges in the country to have a capital campaign, it just raised $5-million. (It is also one of the few community colleges to have endowed chairs.)

Florida has four historically black colleges, including a land-grant institution, Florida A&M University.

The state's higher-education system has been operating under a court-ordered desegregation plan, but the Education Department this year found that the state was close to compliance with anti-bias laws.

The Legislature has traditionally kept a close watch over financial matters, but additional power resides in two boards appointed by the Governor—the Board of Regents, which runs the nine state universities, and the State Board of Community Colleges, which sets policy for the community colleges' local boards of trustees.

Long-range policies are set by the Postsecondary Education Planning Commission, which serves as the coordinating board in Florida. It is not as influential as the governing boards of the systems.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 12,023,000 (Rank: 4)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	22.5%
18 to 24	10.0%
25 to 34	15.7%
35 and older	51.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.6%
Black	13.8%
White	84.0%
Other and unknown	1.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	8.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.6%
At least 4 years of college	14.9%

Per-capita personal income: $15,584

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	100,947
1998-99 (estimate)	123,297

High-school dropout rate: 38.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Bob Martinez (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Jean Diesen, State Capitol, Tallahassee 32399; (904) 488-4512

U.S. Senators: Lawton Chiles (D), term ends 1989; Bob Graham (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
12 Democrats, 7 Republicans
Charles E. Bennett (D), Michael Bilirakis (R), Bill Chappell, Jr. (D), Dante B. Fascell (D), Sam M. Gibbons (D), Bill Grant (D), Earl Hutto (D), Andy Ireland (R), William Lehman (D), Tom Lewis (R), Connie Mack (R), Buddy MacKay (D), Bill McCollum (R), Dan Mica (D), Bill Nelson (D), Claude D. Pepper (D), E. Clay Shaw, Jr. (R),

Continued on Page 20

Florida

CONTINUED

Lawrence J. Smith (D), C.W. Bill Young (R)

Legislature: Senate, 25 Democrats, 15 Republicans; House, 75 Democrats, 45 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	9
Public 2-year institutions	28
Private 4-year institutions	40
Private 2-year institutions	12
Total	89

Vocational institutions: 381

Statewide coordinating board:
Postsecondary Education
Planning Commission
Knott Building, Room 304
Tallahassee 32399
(904) 488-7894
William Proctor, executive director

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges and Universities of Florida
5005 Central Avenue
St. Petersburg 33710
(813) 321-2258
George P. Russell, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	10,772
At private institutions	2,521

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	67.4%
At private institutions	51.0%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.7%
At private institutions	24.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,100
At public 2-year institutions	$24,800
At private 4-year institutions	$28,800
At private 2-year institutions	$18,200

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	150,177
At public 2-year institutions	235,259
At private 4-year institutions	84,649
At private 2-year institutions	7,125
Total	477,210

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.4%
Full-time	48.1%
Minority	21.0%
Foreign	3.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 38.0%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 83% of all new college students enrolled in Florida; 83% of all Florida residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	78.8%
Private institutions	21.2%
4-year institutions	46.1%
2-year institutions	53.9%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Miami–Dade Community College	66.0%
University of Florida	12.9%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Miami	27.8%
Embry-Riddle Aeronautical University	11.9%

Test scores: Students averaged 893 on the SAT, which was taken by 48% of Florida's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 37,916
Most popular: general studies, 56%; health, 17%

Bachelor's 31,972
Most popular: business, 28%; engineering, 11%

Master's 9,112
Most popular: education, 32%; business, 28%

Doctorate 1,030
Most popular: education, 39%; psychology, 16%

Professional 1,878
Most popular: law, 66%; medicine, 20%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,055
At public 2-year institutions	$608
At private 4-year institutions	$1,367
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:
University of South Florida, $1,179

Most expensive private institution:
Rollins College, $10,881

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,219	12.0%
Public 2-year	$889	21.1%
Private 4-year	$5,327	65.2%
Private 2-year	$2,847	61.7%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,782,180,000
Private institutions	$723,270,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $235,241,000

Sources:

Federal government	48.0%
State and local governments	4.6%
Industry	9.5%
The institution itself	31.6%
Other	6.3%

Largest endowment:

University of Florida Foundation	$160,450,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Miami	$58,437,000
University of Florida	$51,436,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,365,759,000

Two-year change: Up 21%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $17,189,000; 17,018 awards
Merit-based: $20,882,000; 20,007 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Marshall C. Criser, University of Florida: $119,190 (1987-88)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$26,890,000
GI Bill	$45,011,000
Pell Grants	$145,853,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$78,017,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$55,631,000
National Science Foundation	$19,887,000
Department of Defense	$13,382,000
Department of Agriculture	$9,229,000
Department of Energy	$13,023,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 13.8%

Dollars in default: $106,442,000

MISCELLANEOUS

★ The Florida Sinkhole Research Institute is located at the University of Central Florida. Researchers there study ways for city planners, builders, and others to deal with sinkholes.

★ Miami-Dade Community College is the country's largest community college, with 40,000 students. It has 5,000 foreign students—more than any other U.S. institution.

★ The Cuban Exile Archives, the largest collection of material on Cuba in the United States, is housed at the University of Miami's Richter Library. The university also has an endowed chair in Cuban studies.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is Florida State University, founded in 1857.

Georgia

IN 1961, when Charlayne Hunter became one of the first two black students to enroll at the University of Georgia, she needed police protection. This year, the university invited Ms. Hunter-Gault, now a reporter on the MacNeil/Lehrer News Hour, to give the graduation address.

Times have changed in Georgia, and Ms. Hunter-Gault was warmly received at the commencement, where university officials boasted about a successful drive to hire more minority faculty members. But Georgia's colleges are not known for racial harmony. The state has not yet been declared by the Education Department to be in compliance with anti-bias laws. And Georgians are divided by conflicts about the treatment of black students at predominantly white colleges and by disagreements over the future role of predominantly black colleges.

On other higher-education issues, too, Georgia has made progress but still finds itself trapped by tradition. In recent years, state officials have pushed with some success for higher standards at all levels of education. But a case in which a University of Georgia instructor sued the institution for trying to force her to give passing grades to an athlete hurt the state's academic image nationally.

Even with those problems, however, a consensus exists in the state that its colleges and universities are improving. The Board of Regents, the coordinating and governing board for the state, has prodded the institutions to make improvements and has helped them obtain increases in state funds to do so. In recent years, the regents have paid particular attention to efforts to improve the facilities of the state's colleges and universities, and to link higher education with businesses in an effort to help the state's economy.

Private higher education is also active in Georgia. Emory University has used a series of major gifts from the Woodruff family (of Coca-Cola fame) to improve its programs. Together with the public universities in Atlanta, particularly the Georgia Institute of Technology, it has worked to improve the city's image as an international trading center.

Atlanta is also home to some of the nation's most prestigious black colleges. Morehouse and Spelman Colleges have for years attracted top black high-school graduates from across the country.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,222,000 (Rank: 11)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.9%
18 to 24	11.8%
25 to 34	17.8%
35 and older	42.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.5%
Black	26.8%
White	72.3%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	56.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	27.9%
At least 4 years of college	14.6%

Per-capita personal income: $14,300

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	68,886
1998-99 (estimate)	73,489

High-school dropout rate: 37.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Joe Frank Harris (D), term ends 1991

Governor's hig[illegible]education adviser: Nellie Hoenes[illegible] Capitol, Room 111, Atlanta 3[illegible]04) 656-1713

U.S. Senators: Wy[illegible] Fowler, Jr. (D), term ends 1993; S[illegible] Nunn (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
8 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Doug Barnard, Jr. (D), George W. Darden (D), Newt Gingrich (R), Charles Hatcher (D), Ed Jenkins (D), John Lewis (D), Richard B. Ray (D), J. Roy Rowland (D), Pat Swindall (R), Robert Lindsay Thomas (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 44 Democrats, 10 Republicans, 2 vacancies; House, 153 Democrats, 27 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	18
Public 2-year institutions	18
Private 4-year institutions	29
Private 2-year institutions	16
Total	81

Vocational institutions: 164

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Regents
University System of Georgia
244 Washington Street, S.W.
Atlanta 30334
(404) 656-2203
H. Dean Propst, chancellor

Private-college association:
Association of Private Colleges and Universities in Georgia
First Atlanta Tower, Suite 2129
Atlanta 30383
(404) 525-9831
Cheatham Hodges, executive director

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Talladega College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	6,296
At private institutions	1,982

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	62.2%
At private institutions	46.4%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	30.1%
At private institutions	32.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$32,300
At public 2-year institutions	$26,300
At private 4-year institutions	$27,700
At private 2-year institutions	$18,800

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	116,634
At public 2-year institutions	30,635
At private 4-year institutions	38,920
At private 2-year institutions	8,934
Total	195,123

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.6%
Full-time	68.0%
Minority	19.9%
Foreign	2.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 15.0%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 81% of all new college students enrolled in Georgia; 83% of all Georgia residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	63.6%
Private institutions	36.4%
4-year institutions	78.4%
2-year institutions	21.6%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Georgia	6.6%
Georgia State University	19.3%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Emory University	9.9%
Mercer University main campus	16.2%

Test scores: Students averaged 840 on the SAT, which was taken by 60% of Georgia's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 6,138
Most popular: general studies, 43%; health, 22%

Bachelor's 18,517
Most popular: business, 29%; education, 12%

Master's 6,099
Most popular: education, 44%; business, 21%

Doctorate 666
Most popular: education, 32%; philosophy or theology, 11%

Professional 2,083
Most popular: law, 31%; chiropractic, 24%

Continued on Page 24

Georgia
CONTINUED

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,369
At public 2-year institutions	$799
At private 4-year institutions	$5,688
At private 2-year institutions	$2,626

Most expensive public institution:
University of Georgia, $1,770

Most expensive private institution:
Emory University, $11,210

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,573	15.2%
Public 2-year	$983	23.7%
Private 4-year	$5,083	40.2%
Private 2-year	$1,976	60.3%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,255,964,000
Private institutions	$696,734,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $284,933,000

Sources:

Federal government	47.7%
State and local governments	11.7%
Industry	10.5%
The institution itself	27.4%
Other	2.6%

Largest endowment:

Emory University	$798,549,000

Top fund raisers:

Emory University	$29,509,000
Georgia Institute of Technology	$24,304,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $759,404,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $4,934,000; 14,300 awards
Merit-based: $13,363,000; 15,153 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Charles B. Knapp, University of Georgia: $125,250 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$27,037,000
GI Bill	$27,015,000
Pell Grants	$55,387,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$310,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$48,292,000
National Science Foundation	$13,353,000
Department of Defense	$37,396,000
Department of Agriculture	$6,940,000
Department of Energy	$9,627,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 10.5%

Dollars in default: $44,692,000

MISCELLANY

★ Former President Jimmy Carter is a professor at Emory University.

★ The University of Georgia and the University of North Carolina both claim to be the oldest public university in the country.

★ Atlanta University, founded in 1865, is the oldest predominantly black graduate school in the country.

★ The University of Georgia's first commencement, in 1804, was held amid fears of Indian attacks on the procession. To protect the group, the sheriff led the way with his sword drawn. The Clarke County sheriff still performs the duty each year.

★ When Richard Nixon visited Nikita Khrushchev in Moscow in 1959, they sang Georgia Tech's fight song during the "Kitchen Debate." Excerpt: "Like all the good jolly fellows, I drink my whisky clear/I'm a ramblin' wreck from Georgia Tech and a hell of an engineer."

★ The University of Georgia library holds nearly 60,000 pieces of material about the author of *Gone With the Wind*, Margaret Mitchell.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Georgia, founded in 1785.

Hawaii

Hawaii's colleges and universities make good use of their Pacific island locale.

The University of Hawaii System is known for its programs in marine biology and astronomy and is among the university systems most active in the growing field of "Pacific Rim" studies, which examines the cultures, economies, and histories of the nations that border the Pacific Ocean.

The University of Hawaii owns the land at the summit on Mauna Kea, where some of the largest and most advanced telescopes in the world are situated.

The Governor of Hawaii, John Waihee, a Democrat, is a strong proponent of increased higher-education financing. But he has told campus officials that they must constantly evaluate the need for and the value of existing programs, and use savings from cutbacks in their weaker academic areas to finance expansion in fields where the university system is best suited to excel. He has also urged colleges to find ways to assess what their students learn, and to examine their curricular requirements.

The Board of Regents of the University of Hawaii System serves as the coordinating and governing board for all public higher education in the state. Within the university system, the board operates six community-college campuses.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,083,000 (Rank: 39)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.4%
18 to 24	11.9%
25 to 34	18.2%
35 and older	43.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	61.2%
Black	1.8%
White	34.4%
Other and unknown	2.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	7.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.8%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	38.8%
At least 4 years of college	20.3%

Per-capita personal income: $15,679

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	12,769
1998-99 (estimate)	12,503

High-school dropout rate: 29.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John Waihee (D), term ends 1990

Governor's higher-education adviser: Richard Kosaki, State Capitol, Honolulu 96813; (808) 548-3031

U.S. Senators: Daniel K. Inouye (D), term ends 1993; Spark M. Matsunaga (D), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Daniel K. Akaka (D), Patricia F. Saiki (R)

Legislature: Senate, 20 Democrats, 5 Republicans; House, 40 Democrats, 11 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	6
Private 4-year institutions	5
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	14

Vocational institutions: 41

Statewide coordinating board:
University of Hawaii
2444 Dole Street
Honolulu 96822
(808) 948-8207
Albert J. Simone, president

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,641
At private institutions	126

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	67.3%
At private institutions	28.2%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	28.5%
At private institutions	34.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$32,400
At public 2-year institutions	$28,000
At private 4-year institutions	$20,400
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	22,687
At public 2-year institutions	19,906
At private 4-year institutions	9,104
At private 2-year institutions	0
Total	51,697

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.0%
Full-time	58.0%
Minority	66.4%
Foreign	3.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 9.7%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 87% of all new college students enrolled in Hawaii; 83% of all Hawaii residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	91.0%
Private institutions	9.0%
4-year institutions	56.7%
2-year institutions	43.3%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Hawaii at Manoa	73.7%
Leeward Community College	76.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Hawaii Pacific College	34.9%
Chaminade University of Honolulu	38.1%

Test scores: Students averaged 881 on the SAT, which was taken by 55% of Hawaii's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 3,322
Most popular: business, 27%; general studies, 24%

Bachelor's 3,539
Most popular: business, 29%; social sciences, 11%

Master's 911
Most popular: business, 23%; education, 20%

Doctorate 132
Most popular: social sciences, 30%; life sciences, 16%

Professional 131
Most popular: law, 58%; medicine, 42%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$972
At public 2-year institutions	$281
At private 4-year institutions	$3,020
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:
University of Hawaii at Manoa, $1,227

Most expensive private institution:
Hawaii Loa College, $7,100

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,134	9.2%
Public 2-year	$353	9.2%
Private 4-year	$3,103	79.6%
Private 2-year	n/a	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$312,248,000
Private institutions	$20,964,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $57,383,000

Sources:

Federal government	61.6%
State and local governments	32.7%
Industry	0.9%
The institution itself	3.6%
Other	1.3%

Largest endowment:

University of Hawaii	$24,027,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Hawaii	$8,109,000
Hawaii Loa College	$1,256,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $254,672,000

Two-year change: Up 22%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $734,000; 1,000 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Albert J. Simone, University of Hawaii at Manoa: $95,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$8,575,000
GI Bill	$6,209,000
Pell Grants	$6,511,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$5,734,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$5,675,000
National Science Foundation	$7,468,000
Department of Defense	$1,643,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,554,000
Department of Energy	$1,390,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 13.0%

Dollars in default: $6,985,000

MISCELLANY

★ The oldest research institute of the University of Hawaii, the Hawaii Institute for Marine Biology, is located on the 24-acre Coconut Island, just 200 yards off the coast of Oahu.

★ The East-West Center, adjacent to the University of Hawaii's Manoa campus, was established by Congress in 1960 "to promote better relations and understanding between the United States and the nations of Asia and the Pacific through cooperative study, training, and research."

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT:
Highest-Paying Jobs on Campuses

Academic	
Dean of medicine	$120,000
Dean of dentistry	96,900
Dean of law	95,000
Dean of public health	94,200
Dean of veterinary medicine	86,000
Chief executive of a system	85,000
Dean of pharmacy	77,500
Chief executive of a single institution	74,483
Dean of engineering	74,076
Dean of agriculture	71,016
Administrative	
Administrator of hospital medical center	$96,200
Director of student health services (physician)	63,326
General counsel	58,422
Chief planning and budget officer	55,500
Chief development and public-relations officer	55,020
Chief business officer	53,500
Chief planning officer	52,330
Chief development officer	49,500
Director of housing and food services	48,360
Director of information systems	47,300

Note: A more complete listing, based on a 1987-88 survey of 1,564 institutions, appeared in the March 9, 1988 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY PERSONNEL ASSOCIATION

★ Brigham Young University has a Hawaii campus at Laie, Oahu.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Hawaii is the University of Hawaii at Manoa, founded in 1907.

Idaho

When higher-education officials in Idaho talk about domination by Moscow, they're worried not about the Soviet Union, but about the University of Idaho, which is in the Idaho city of that name.

A gnawing issue is whether the state should shift some of its financial support from the flagship university to other public institutions of higher education, particularly Boise State University, which is located in the major urban center and capital of the Gem State.

The question has taken on new urgency in the past decade. With the sharp downturn in the three mainstays of the Idaho economy—mining, timber, and agriculture—the colleges have had to struggle under uncertain financial conditions that have led to concern that some institutions would lose their accreditation. In some years, budgets were slashed halfway through the school year.

Last year the new Democratic Governor, Cecil D. Andrus, successfully led a fight to increase state support for higher education and has vowed to continue to do so. But it is unclear whether the state's economy will sustain his drive.

Idaho has one board for coordinating and governing all levels of education, from kindergarten through graduate school. It is called the State Board of Education when it is dealing with issues of elementary and secondary schools, and the Board of Regents when dealing with higher-education issues. The regents govern four senior colleges and universities and two junior colleges.

Some have suggested that the state should establish a separate governing board to focus more directly on the issues of higher education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 998,000 (Rank: 42)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	30.7%
18 to 24	10.6%
25 to 34	17.0%
35 and older	41.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.1%
Asian	0.7%
Black	0.3%
White	95.8%
Other and unknown	2.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	3.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	37.2%
At least 4 years of college	15.8%

Per-capita personal income: $11,868

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	12,670
1998-99 (estimate)	11,718

High-school dropout rate: 21.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Cecil D. Andrus (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Jeff Shinn, State House, Room 122, Boise 83720; (208) 334-3138

U.S. Senators: James A. McClure (R), term ends 1991; Steve Symms (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Larry E. Craig (R), Richard H. Stallings (D)

Legislature: Senate, 16 Democrats, 26 Republicans; House, 20 Democrats, 64 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	4
Public 2-year institutions	2
Private 4-year institutions	3
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	10

Vocational institutions: 54

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Regents
Len B. Jordan Building, Room 307
650 West State Street
Boise 83720
(208) 334-2270
Rayburn Barton, acting executive director for higher education

Private-college association:
None

Institution censured by the AAUP:
University of Idaho

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,235
At private institutions	65

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	66.8%
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	22.3%
At private institutions	15.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$29,200
At public 2-year institutions	$25,000
At private 4-year institutions	$22,300
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	28,620
At public 2-year institutions	6,912
At private 4-year institutions	2,353
At private 2-year institutions	7,375
Total	45,260

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.5%
Full-time	64.8%
Minority	4.2%
Foreign	1.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 17.7%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 65% of all new college students enrolled in Idaho; 73% of all Idaho residents who attend college do so in their home state.

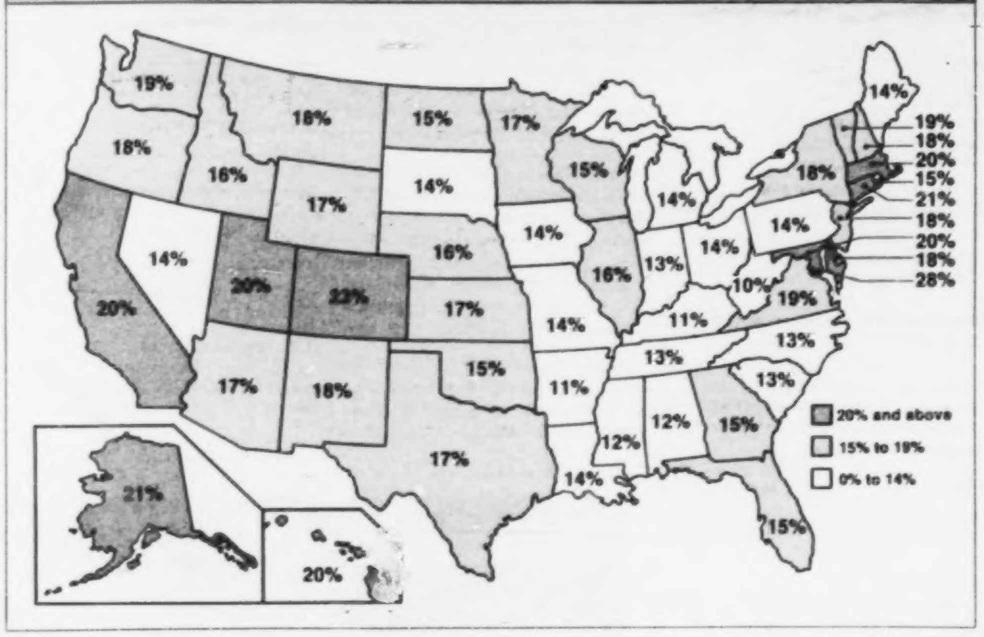
Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	87.0%
Private institutions	13.0%
4-year institutions	75.9%
2-year institutions	24.1%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Boise State University	4.5%
University of Idaho	3.5%

Proportion of Adults With Four or More Years of College



Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Ricks College	2.4%
College of Idaho	2.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.0 on the ACT, which was taken by 56% of Idaho's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	3,354
Most popular: business, 22%; general studies, 20%	
Bachelor's	3,086
Most popular: business, 22%; education, 16%	
Master's	644
Most popular: business, 23%; education, 19%	
Doctorate	42
Most popular: education, 38%; agriculture, 21%	
Professional	82
Most popular: law, 100%	

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,036
At public 2-year institutions	$690
At private 4-year institutions	$5,774
At private 2-year institutions	$582

Most expensive public institution:
Boise State University, $1,180

Most expensive private institution:
College of Idaho, $8,032

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,330	15.3%
Public 2-year	$1,046	15.6%
Private 4-year	$4,011	55.4%
Private 2-year	$1,352	30.2%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$238,438,000
Private institutions	$49,768,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $23,729,000

Sources:

Federal government	39.3%
State and local governments	31.3%
Industry	11.7%
The institution itself	17.3%
Other	0.4%

Largest endowment:

University of Idaho	$39,500,000

Top fund raisers: n/a

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $139,136,000

Two-year change: Up 17%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $487,000; 642 awards
Merit-based: $118,000; 81 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
John H. Keiser, Boise State University: $75,502 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$8,367,000
GI Bill	$4,922,000
Pell Grants	$18,231,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$4,684,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$541,000
National Science Foundation	$484,000
Department of Defense	$68,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,788,000
Department of Energy	$109,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 15.0%

Dollars in default: $12,162,000

MISCELLANY

★ Boise State University, located near the canyon land that is home to the nation's biggest population of wild eagles, falcons, and other birds of prey, offers a highly specialized master's-degree program in raptor biology.

★ Student-body presidents from Idaho's public four-year institutions made a 30-second television commercial this year aimed at stemming the "brain drain" of high-school graduates who attend colleges in other states. The commercial urged graduates to "invest in the future with an Idaho education."

★ The University of Idaho and Washington State University, which is just across the state border in Pullman, Wash., have each agreed to provide $7,500 a year for 20 years to help pay for a new terminal at the Pullman-Moscow Regional Airport.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Idaho is Ricks College, a Mormon institution founded in 1888.

Illinois

Illinois has a history of strong support for higher education, but its public colleges and universities have faced trying times in recent years.

The state higher-education systems are governed in a highly decentralized manner, with a coordinating board supervising five governing boards. Public universities are spread throughout the state, and citizens are tough advocates for their local institutions.

The flagship campus, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, is generally considered to be among the top public universities in the nation. It regularly wins major federal research projects and is the home of the National Center for Supercomputer Applications. The strength of the university, along with the fame of private institutions such as Northwestern University and the University of Chicago, has made the state a leading candidate to become the site of the Superconducting Supercollider.

In the 1970's and the first part of this decade, Illinois, like many states in the industrial Midwest, had severe economic difficulties, and state support for higher education declined. Several good years followed in the mid-1980's, but in the past two years state funds have been limited again.

Education officials enthusiastically backed a move this year by Gov. James R. Thompson to raise taxes and designate a large share of the new revenue to education. But when some legislative leaders refused to support the plan, it died, leaving colleges facing another year of tight finance.

Higher-education officials in Illinois are also dealing with many nonfinancial issues. The Chicago public schools are widely considered to be in poor shape, and local colleges—public and private—are working to help the system improve, and to attract better students into teacher-ed-

Continued on Following Page

Illinois
CONTINUED

ucation programs. Public colleges, with prodding from the state coordinating board, are also starting many new efforts to recruit minority students and faculty members.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 11,582,000 (Rank: 6)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.2%
18 to 24	11.0%
25 to 34	17.9%
35 and older	44.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.5%
Black	14.7%
White	81.1%
Other and unknown	2.6%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	5.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.4%
At least 4 years of college	16.2%

Per-capita personal income: $16,442

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	133,952
1998-99 (estimate)	118,261

High-school dropout rate: 24.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: James R. Thompson (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Gail Lieberman, 2½ State House, Springfield 62706; (217) 782-4921

U.S. Senators: Alan J. Dixon (D), term ends 1993; Paul Simon (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
13 Democrats, 9 Republicans
Frank Annunzio (D), Terry L. Bruce (D), Cardiss Collins (D), Jerry F. Costello (D), Philip M. Crane (R), Jack Davis (R), Richard J. Durbin (D), Lane Evans (D), Harris W. Fawell (R), Kenneth J. Gray (D), J. Dennis Hastert (R), Charles A. Hayes (D), Henry J. Hyde (R), William O. Lipinski (D), Edward R. Madigan (R), Lynn Martin (R), Robert H. Michel (R), John E. Porter (R), Dan Rostenkowski (D), Marty Russo (D), Gus Savage (D), Sidney R. Yates (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 31 Democrats, 28 Republicans; House, 67 Democrats, 51 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	12
Public 2-year institutions	47
Private 4-year institutions	91
Private 2-year institutions	13
Total	163

Vocational institutions: 496

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Higher Education
500 Reisch Building
4 West Old Capitol Square
Springfield 62701
(217) 782-2551
Richard D. Wagner, executive director

Private-college association:
Federation of Independent Illinois Colleges and Universities
Myers Building, Suite 506
One West Old Capitol Plaza
Springfield 62701
(217) 789-1400
Donald E. Fouts, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Illinois College of Optometry

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Illinois

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	13,074
At private institutions	6,197

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	76.2%
At private institutions	63.1%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	28.1%
At private institutions	25.5%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,500
At public 2-year institutions	$30,900
At private 4-year institutions	$33,600
At private 2-year institutions	$19,000

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	195,662
At public 2-year institutions	334,877
At private 4-year institutions	147,589
At private 2-year institutions	8,767
Total	686,895

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.4%
Full-time	49.4%
Minority	22.4%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 12.7%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 88% of all new college students enrolled in Illinois; 85% of all Illinois residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	81.6%
Private institutions	18.4%
4-year institutions	37.3%
2-year institutions	62.7%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	11.4%
University of Illinois at Chicago	28.0%

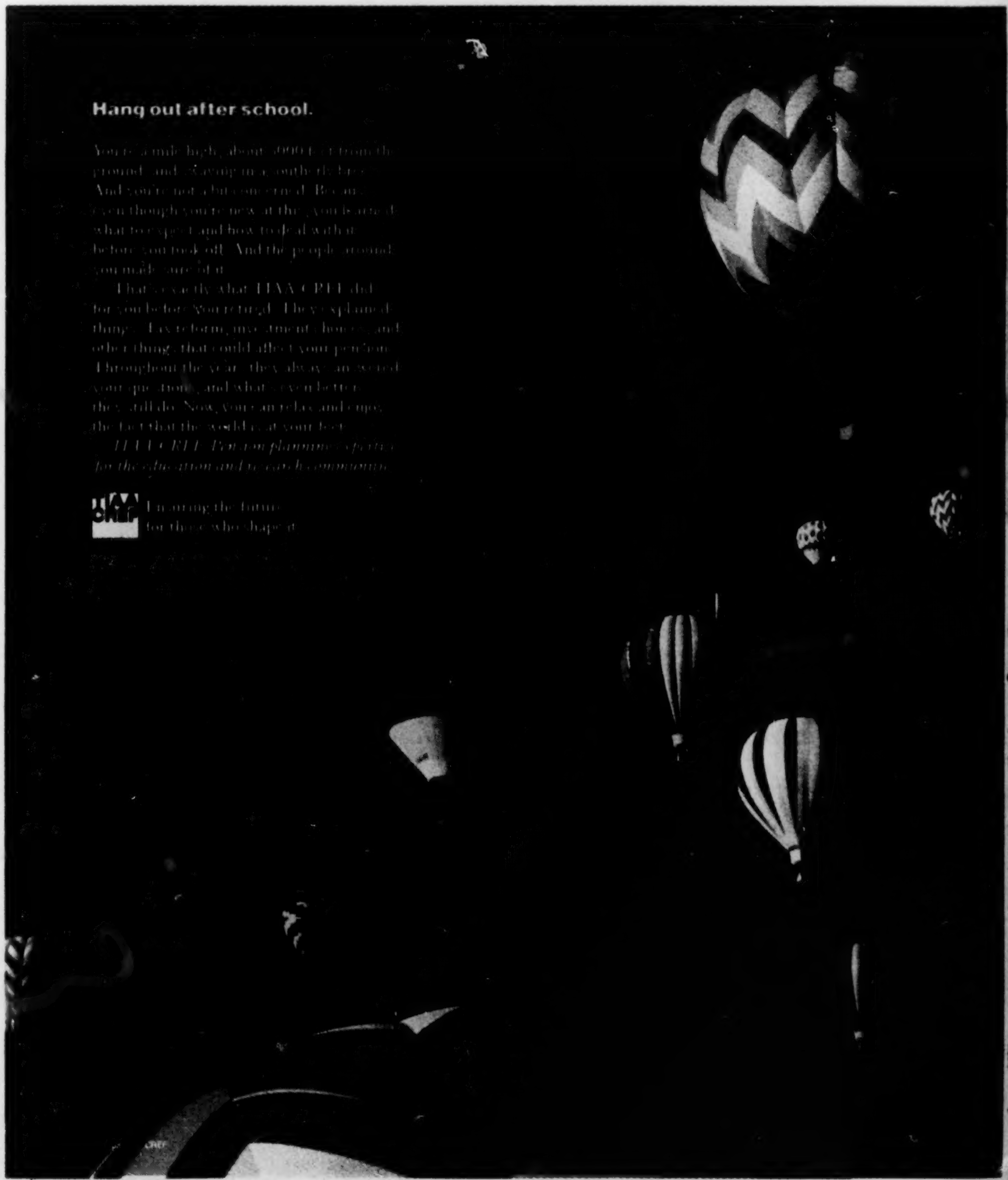
Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Northwestern University	14.2%
Loyola University of Chicago	20.2%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.9 on the ACT, which was taken by 64% of Illinois's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	34,605
Most popular: business, 27%; general studies, 21%	
Bachelor's	46,472
Most popular: business, 22%; education, 9%	
Master's	16,995
Most popular: business, 28%; education, 21%	


Hang out after school.

You're a mile high, about [illegible] feet from the ground, and drifting in a southerly breeze. And you're not a bit concerned. Because even though you're new at this, you learned what to expect and how to deal with it before you took off. And the people around you made sure of it.

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TIAA-CREF. Pension planning expertise for the education and research communities.

TIAA CREF Ensuring the future for those who shape it.

Doctorate	1,974

Most popular: education, 18%; social sciences, 12%

Professional	4,552

Most popular: law, 43%; medicine, 23%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,708
At public 2-year institutions	$866
At private 4-year institutions	$6,560
At private 2-year institutions	$3,614

Most expensive public institution:
University of Illinois at Chicago, $2,427

Most expensive private institution:
University of Chicago, $13,285

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,703	17.0%
Public 2-year	$755	20.9%
Private 4-year	$6,958	52.0%
Private 2-year	$4,703	72.9%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,571,409,000
Private institutions	$2,722,294,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $438,237,000

Sources:

Federal government	59.7%
State and local governments	6.6%
Industry	4.4%
The institution itself	22.5%
Other	6.7%

Largest endowment:

University of Chicago	$913,600,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Illinois	$84,076,000
University of Chicago	$74,965,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,331,564,000

Two-year change: Up 1%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $135,772,000; 101,025 awards
Merit-based: $7,971,000; 15,678 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Morton W. Weir, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign: $107,980 (1987-88)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$58,753,000
GI Bill	$23,908,000
Pell Grants	$177,714,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$97,600,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$123,482,000
National Science Foundation	$68,134,000
Department of Defense	$25,447,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,043,000
Department of Energy	$17,461,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 14.6%

Dollars in default: $275,591,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Chicago's Committee on Social Thought is an interdisciplinary humanities department that is home to the novelist Saul Bellow and Allan Bloom, the higher-education critic and classics scholar. The "Chicago school" of economics has spread the ideas of the free-market theorist Milton Friedman.

★ The City Colleges of Chicago system includes campuses named for Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, who died in 1976, and the black activist Malcolm X, who was assassinated in 1965.

★ Governors State University is designed to serve older students and enrolls only those who have already completed at least two years of college work.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Illinois is McKendree College, which was founded in 1828 and is affiliated with the United Methodist Church.

Indiana

IN THE HIT MOVIE "Breaking Away," filmed on the Bloomington campus of Indiana University, most of the children of blue-collar families in the city had little use for the institution's academic offerings.

To a degree, it was a case of art imitating life.

Although Indiana has many well-regarded public universities, college-attendance rates traditionally have lagged behind those of other states. In northern Indiana in particular, the economy has been dominated by automobile-related industries, and residents did not need a college degree to find well-paying jobs.

But downturns in the auto business have changed that picture in recent years, and state officials have been trying to encourage more people to attend college.

The new president of the eight-campus Indiana University system, Thomas Ehrlich, has spent the last year developing a plan to improve the system. He is expected to make a big push for it in this academic year. Gov. Robert D. Orr, a Republican, claims to be an "education governor," but most of his time has been spent on elementary and secondary education. (The reforms at the school level should help colleges and universities in years ahead.)

The "Win One for the Gipper" legend in college athletics was born in Indiana under a great Notre Dame football coach, Knute Rockne. The state's enthusiasm for sports endures today, centering on the basketball teams coached by Indiana University's Bobby Knight, perhaps the best-known higher-education official in the state.

The University of Notre Dame, one of the country's premier Catholic institutions, is also very influential here as well as nationally.

The Commission for Higher Education is the statewide coordinating board, responsible for planning, for reviewing budgets and new academic programs, and for general coordination. Public institutions are governed by seven boards—one each for Ball State University, Indiana State University, Indiana Vocational-Technical College, Indiana University, Purdue University, the University of Southern Indiana, and Vincennes University—which despite its name is actually a community college.

Continued on Following Page

Indiana
CONTINUED

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,531,000 (Rank: 14)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.6%
18 to 24	11.4%
25 to 34	17.6%
35 and older	44.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.4%
Black	7.6%
White	91.2%
Other and unknown	0.6%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	24.6%
At least 4 years of college	12.5%

Per-capita personal income: $13,914

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	70,136
1998-99 (estimate)	61,679

High-school dropout rate: 28.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Robert D. Orr (R), term ends 1989

Governor's higher-education adviser: Leah Mannweiler, State House, Room 206, Indianapolis 46204; (317) 232-4583

U.S. Senators: Richard G. Lugar (R), term ends 1989; Dan Quayle (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
6 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Dan Burton (R), Dan Coats (R), Lee H. Hamilton (D), John P. Hiler (R), Andrew Jacobs, Jr. (D), Jim Jontz (D), Frank McCloskey (D), John T. Myers (R), Philip R. Sharp (D), Peter J. Visclosky (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 20 Democrats, 30 Republicans; House, 48 Democrats, 52 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	15
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	38
Private 2-year institutions	9
Total	76

Vocational institutions: 192

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission for Higher Education
101 West Ohio Street, Suite 550
Indianapolis 46204
(317) 232-1900
Clyde Ingle, commissioner
for higher education

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges and Universities of Indiana
200 South Meridian Street, Suite 220
Indianapolis 46225
(317) 635-2655
William Du Bois, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	6,765
At private institutions	2,522

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	65.7%
At private institutions	62.2%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.1%
At private institutions	23.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$31,900
At public 2-year institutions	$20,400
At private 4-year institutions	$30,300
At private 2-year institutions	$18,800

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	162,314
At public 2-year institutions	31,820
At private 4-year institutions	52,006
At private 2-year institutions	4,038
Total	250,178

Enrollment highlights:

Women	51.0%
Full-time	64.9%
Minority	8.1%
Foreign	2.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 13.6%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 77% of all new college students enrolled in Indiana; 85% of all Indiana residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	80.9%
Private institutions	19.1%
4-year institutions	78.1%
2-year institutions	21.9%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Purdue University main campus	6.6%
Indiana University at Bloomington	6.8%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Notre Dame	8.0%
Valparaiso University	3.1%

Test scores: Students averaged 874 on the SAT, which was taken by 54% of Indiana's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 9,928
Most popular: business, 32%; health, 27%

Bachelor's 26,371
Most popular: business, 23%; engineering, 13%

Master's 6,610
Most popular: education, 33%; business, 19%

Doctorate 974
Most popular: education, 20%; engineering, 13%

Professional 1,476
Most popular: law, 43%; theology, 21%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,627
At public 2-year institutions	$1,211
At private 4-year institutions	$6,762
At private 2-year institutions	$3,800

Most expensive public institution:
Indiana University at Bloomington, $2,038

Most expensive private institution:
Earlham College, $10,587

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$2,125	22.9%
Public 2-year	$1,139	26.8%
Private 4-year	$5,910	62.7%
Private 2-year	$1,983	70.5%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,602,203,000
Private institutions	$530,163,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $176,374,000

Sources:

Federal government	60.7%
State and local governments	9.9%
Industry	8.5%
The institution itself	17.5%
Other	3.4%

Largest endowment:

University of Notre Dame	$456,099,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Notre Dame	$45,886,000
Indiana University	$43,592,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $704,703,000

Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $45,408,000; 32,213 awards
Merit-based: $408,000; 815 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Steven C. Beering, Purdue University main campus: $137,500 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$21,055,000
GI Bill	$15,186,000
Pell Grants	$77,020,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$35,374,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$39,766,000
National Science Foundation	$31,743,000
Department of Defense	$9,419,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,660,000
Department of Energy	$9,062,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 4.9%

Dollars in default: $28,461,000

MISCELLANY

★ Muncie, known as "Middletown" to scholars seeking truths about Middle America, may be the most famous sociological laboratory in the country. It was studied in great depth by Robert and Helen Lynd in the 1920's and 30's and again by a team of scholars in the 1980's. Ball State University figured prominently in those studies.

★ Purdue University has one of the best enrollment rates for women in engineering—24 per cent of the total this year—and is seen as a model school in that regard.

★ The Lilly Endowment, a strong supporter of college teaching and faculty development, is based in Indianapolis.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Indiana is Vincennes University, a two-year college founded in 1801 as the Jefferson Academy and renamed in 1806.

Iowa

NOT SURPRISINGLY, residents of Iowa care a lot about agriculture. So in the Hawkeye State, politicians regularly examine the agriculture programs at Iowa State University and try to insure that the state's farmers are being adequately served by the state's other public colleges and universities.

But Iowa does not completely fit the stereotype of a farm state when it comes to higher education. It regularly leads the nation in average scores on various standardized tests, and literacy rates are high. The General Assembly has awarded fairly generous budgets to colleges—contingent on the state economy—and has supported strong liberal-arts programs at the University of Iowa. That institution, for example, is home to the Iowa Writer's Workshop, a respected graduate program in creative writing.

Most of the problems in Iowa higher education have been brought on by the national problems in agriculture. State revenues have been unsteady, and colleges have faced numerous mid-year budget cuts. Last year's budget contained funds for major increases in faculty salaries, but this summer's drought may wipe out the availability of such money in future years.

As a result of the state's economic problems, many political leaders are urging the state to change the ways in which its colleges are governed. Currently the three universities are governed by a Board of Regents, and community colleges are governed by the State Board of Education. Some observers think a consolidated board would be more economical, and the issue is expected to surface in next year's legislative session. The colleges are also being asked to expand their programs to improve the state's economy.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,834,000 (Rank: 29)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	10.8%
25 to 34	17.4%
35 and older	45.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.5%
Black	1.4%
White	97.5%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	71.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	28.6%
At least 4 years of college	13.9%

Per-capita personal income: $14,236

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	36,859
1998-99 (estimate)	33,354

High-school dropout rate: 12.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Terry E. Branstad (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Douglas Gross, State House, Des Moines 50319; (515) 281-5211

U.S. Senators: Charles E. Grassley (R), term ends 1993; Tom Harkin (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
2 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Fred Grandy (R), Jim Leach (R), Jim Ross Lightfoot (R), David R. Nagle (D), Neal Smith (D), Thomas J. Tauke (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 30 Democrats, 20 Republicans; House, 58 Democrats, 42 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	3
Public 2-year institutions	18
Private 4-year institutions	35
Private 2-year institutions	5
Total	61

Vocational institutions: 105

Statewide coordinating boards:
State Board of Regents
Lucas State Office Building
Des Moines 50319
(515) 281-3934
R. Wayne Richey, executive secretary

Department of Education
Bureau of Area Schools
Grimes State Office Building
Des Moines 50319
(515) 281-3575
Charles Moench, chief

Private-college association:
Iowa Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
Equitable Building, Suite 307
604 Locust
Des Moines 50309
(515) 282-3175
John Hartung, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
University of Osteopathic Medicine and Health Sciences

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Iowa State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,128
At private institutions	2,033

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	71.4%
At private institutions	59.1%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	25.4%
At private institutions	26.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$31,500
At public 2-year institutions	$22,400
At private 4-year institutions	$25,500
At private 2-year institutions	$21,400

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	70,055
At public 2-year institutions	40,384
At private 4-year institutions	41,481
At private 2-year institutions	3,449
Total	155,369

Enrollment highlights:

Women	50.0%
Full-time	74.2%
Minority	4.2%
Foreign	4.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 28.4%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 82% of all new college students enrolled in Iowa; 84% of all Iowa residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	71.4%
Private institutions	28.6%
4-year institutions	71.5%
2-year institutions	28.5%

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Iowa
CONTINUED

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Iowa	5.1%
Iowa State University	4.3%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Drake University	4.2%
Buena Vista College	1.5%

Test scores: Students averaged 20.3 on the ACT, which was taken by 61% of Iowa's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 12,328
Most popular: industrial trades, 23%; general studies, 21%

Bachelor's 15,844
Most popular: business, 25%; education, 12%

Master's 2,890
Most popular: education, 26%; business, 21%

Doctorate 537
Most popular: education, 26%; engineering, 13%

Professional 1,661
Most popular: chiropractic, 41%; law, 21%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,385
At public 2-year institutions	$1,057
At private 4-year institutions	$5,847
At private 2-year institutions	$3,180

Most expensive public institutions: Iowa State University and University of Iowa, $1,706

Most expensive private institution: Grinnell College, $10,870

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,670	16.2%
Public 2-year	$1,402	25.9%
Private 4-year	$5,750	70.0%
Private 2-year	$4,065	79.2%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,092,542,000
Private institutions	$353,753,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $146,257,000

Sources:

Federal government	47.8%
State and local governments	9.3%
Industry	3.2%
The institution itself	32.5%
Other	7.1%

Largest endowment:

Grinnell College	$226,783,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Iowa	$41,540,000
Iowa State University	$19,418,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $441,458,000

Two-year change: Up 15%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $26,157,000; 16,475 awards
Merit-based: $2,324,000; awards n/a

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Hunter R. Rawlings, III, University of Iowa: $143,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$18,149,000
GI Bill	$8,515,000
Pell Grants	$66,941,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$38,619,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$42,886,000
National Science Foundation	$7,172,000
Department of Defense	$10,478,000
Department of Agriculture	$6,806,000
Department of Energy	$662,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 7.5%

Dollars in default: $38,573,000

MISCELLANY

★ In Iowa, community colleges are called "area colleges."

★ Cornell College, a private liberal-arts institution affiliated with the United Methodist Church, has one of the nation's most unusual academic calendars. Under Cornell's "One-Course-at-a-Time Plan," the academic year is divided into nine terms of 18 class days each; and students take only one course in each term.

★ Drake University's admissions officials have found that advertising their institution on cable television's MTV, a network that features music videos, contributed to a 40-per-cent increase in applications last year.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Iowa is Loras College, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1839.

U.S. ROLL CALL:
Prepaid-Tuition Plans

These states offer prepaid-tuition plans, which allow parents to pay a set sum of money, years in advance, for their children's education:

Florida
Indiana
Maine
Michigan
Missouri
Oklahoma
Tennessee
West Virginia
Wyoming

Kansas

When the Kansas Board of Regents proposed this year that the state establish admission requirements for its four-year colleges and universities, the Legislature quickly shot down the idea in support of the current, open-admission practices. Lawmakers cited the state's populist tradition, which has had a major influence on Kansas higher education.

In addition to acting as a force against admission requirements, the tradition is evident in the state's low tuition rates and its strong support for agriculture programs. Higher-education officials in Kansas say that one of their greatest challenges is balancing the tradition against the need to improve some programs and institutions.

The State Board of Regents serves as the coordinating board for all of higher education, and as the governing board for the six state universities and the two-year technical institute. Community colleges are governed by local boards, under the supervision of the State Department of Education. Washburn University of Topeka is a municipally supported and governed institution, although it does receive state operating funds.

Like that of other farm states, the Kansas economy has been hard hit in recent years, leading to many budget cuts for higher education. This year's drought is expected to prolong that difficulty.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,476,000 (Rank: 32)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.3%
18 to 24	10.8%
25 to 34	17.9%
35 and older	45.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.8%
Asian	0.7%
Black	5.3%
White	91.8%
Other and unknown	1.4%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.2%
At least 4 years of college	17.0%

Per-capita personal income: $15,126

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	28,540
1998-99 (estimate)	31,412

High-school dropout rate: 18.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Mike Hayden (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: H. Edward Flentje, State Capitol, Topeka 66612; (913) 296-4052

U.S. Senators: Bob Dole (R), term ends 1993; Nancy L. Kassebaum (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
2 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Dan Glickman (D), Jan Meyers (R), Pat Roberts (R), Jim Slattery (D), Bob Whittaker (R)

Legislature: Senate, 16 Democrats, 24 Republicans; House, 51 Democrats, 74 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	21
Private 4-year institutions	20
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	52

Vocational institutions: 96

Statewide coordinating board:
Kansas Board of Regents
400 S.W. 8th Street, Room 609
Topeka 66603
(913) 296-3421
Stanley Z. Koplik, executive director

Private-college association:
Kansas Independent
College Association
Capitol Federal Building, Room 515
Topeka 66603
(913) 235-9877
Robert N. Kelly, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,448
At private institutions	738

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	71.6%
At private institutions	38.4%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.3%
At private institutions	30.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$31,300
At public 2-year institutions	$25,500
At private 4-year institutions	$20,500
At private 2-year institutions	$16,300

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	85,175
At public 2-year institutions	44,664
At private 4-year institutions	12,096
At private 2-year institutions	1,268
Total	143,203

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.0%
Full-time	57.9%
Minority	8.6%
Foreign	3.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 17.2%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 81% of all new college students enrolled in Kansas; 87% of all Kansas residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	86.8%
Private institutions	13.2%
4-year institutions	58.1%
2-year institutions	41.9%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Kansas	6.3%
Kansas State University	6.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Mid-America Nazarene College	2.3%
Friends University	5.9%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.3 on the ACT, which was taken by 67% of Kansas' high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 6,379
Most popular: general studies, 29%; health, 17%

Bachelor's 12,016
Most popular: business, 24%; education, 12%

Master's 3,048
Most popular: education, 39%; business, 11%

Doctorate 351
Most popular: education, 28%; life sciences, 11%

Professional 665
Most popular: law, 52%; medicine, 28%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,271
At public 2-year institutions	$537
At private 4-year institutions	$4,121
At private 2-year institutions	$3,461

Most expensive public institution: Washburn University of Topeka, $2,128

Most expensive private institution: Friends University, $6,000

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,536	18.7%
Public 2-year	$725	12.3%
Private 4-year	$4,035	52.3%
Private 2-year	$2,921	50.2%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$848,602,000
Private institutions	$105,193,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $73,223,000

Sources:

Federal government	44.4%
State and local governments	34.3%
Industry	1.7%
The institution itself	15.1%
Other	4.4%

Largest endowment:

Kansas University Endowment Association	$144,662,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Kansas	$15,222,000
Kansas State University	$10,217,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $361,178,000

Two-year change: Up 5%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $5,430,000; 4,775 awards
Merit-based: $25,000; 100 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Gene A. Budig, University of Kansas main campus: $115,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$13,974,000
GI Bill	$11,314,000
Pell Grants	$48,565,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$32,929,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$14,491,000
National Science Foundation	$4,130,000
Department of Defense	$2,677,000
Department of Agriculture	$4,583,000
Department of Energy	$1,638,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 14.8%

Dollars in default: $37,601,000

MISCELLANY

★ The National Collegiate Athletic Association has its headquarters in Kansas.

★ Pittsburg State University claims to be the only university in the country to offer courses in piano tuning.

★ Military: The United States Army Command and General Staff College is located at Fort Leavenworth.

★ Two institutions of higher education claim to be the oldest in Kansas. Baker University, a United Methodist institution, says it opened it doors in 1858—before Highland Community College did. Highland says it was organized in 1857 and chartered in 1858, three days before Baker.

Kentucky

KENTUCKY has made enormous progress in improving its education systems in the last decade, but most educators in the Bluegrass State think their schools and colleges still have a long way to go. And they are far from certain that they will get there.

Under Martha Layne Collins, the former Democratic Governor, education budgets at all levels were increased substantially. Scores of new laws were passed to improve academic quality. Governor Collins recruited several Asian businesses to the state, and she repeatedly said her success in that area was due to the improved schools and colleges in the state.

The efforts galvanized the business community, and several support groups were formed on behalf of the state's public colleges and universities. Those groups sponsored rallies and television commercials to convince legislators that more money was needed for higher education.

Under Governor Collins's Democratic successor, Wallace Wilkinson, money has been tight. The business groups continue to be active, but their successes now are not in winning budget increases, but in limiting budget cuts.

The governance structure in the state is somewhat unusual. The Kentucky Council on Higher Education is the statewide coordinating board. Another board governs the University of Kentucky and all of the state's community colleges, while each of seven other boards governs one institution.

Racial issues have long polarized Kentucky politics and education. The state's court-ordered desegregation plan for higher education recently expired, and the U.S. Education Department is currently evaluating the state's progress on that front. Black students have long complained of unfair treatment and a hostile environment at the predominantly white campuses, while supporters of Kentucky State University, a historically black institution, have accused state officials of failing to provide them with adequate funds.

A new polarization has taken place more recently between supporters of the University of Kentucky—the state's flagship institution—and the University of Louisville, which serves the largest metropolitan area. Kentucky's advocates want the best programs kept at their campus, while Louisville supporters say more programs should be placed closer to the main population center.

In one area, the University of Kentucky has broad support: basketball. Despite periodic athletic scandals, Kentuckians love their state university's very successful basketball team.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,727,000 (Rank: 23)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.7%
18 to 24	11.6%
25 to 34	17.5%
35 and older	44.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	0.3%
Black	7.1%
White	92.3%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	53.1%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	21.8%
At least 4 years of college	11.1%

Per-capita personal income: $12,059

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	43,819
1998-99 (estimate)	40,693

High-school dropout rate: 31.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Wallace Wilkinson (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Jack Foster, State Capitol Building, Room 107, Frankfort 40601; (502) 564-2611

U.S. Senators: Wendell H. Ford (D), term ends 1993; Mitch McConnell (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives: 4 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Jim Bunning (R), Larry J. Hopkins (R), Carroll Hubbard, Jr. (D), Romano L. Mazzoli (D), William H. Natcher (D), Carl C. Perkins (D), Harold Rogers (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 29 Democrats, 9 Republicans; House, 72 Democrats, 28 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	13
Private 4-year institutions	22
Private 2-year institutions	13
Total	56

Vocational institutions: 106

Statewide coordinating board:
Council on Higher Education
West Frankfort Office Complex
1050 U.S. 127 South
Frankfort 40601
(502) 564-3553
Gary S. Cox, executive director

Private-college association:
Council of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities
Box 668
Danville 40422
(606) 236-3533
John W. Frazer, executive director

Institution censured by the AAUP: Murray State University

Institution under NCAA sanctions: University of Kentucky

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,602
At private institutions	1,160

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	68.3%
At private institutions	54.9%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	28.6%
At private institutions	36.5%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$29,500
At public 2-year institutions	$22,200
At private 4-year institutions	$23,800
At private 2-year institutions	$17,200

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	89,488
At public 2-year institutions	25,569
At private 4-year institutions	20,737
At private 2-year institutions	8,754
Total	144,548

Continued on Following Page

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4 Country View Road
Malvern, PA 19355
Call toll-free 800/223-7036
In Pa., call 215/647-5930

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Kentucky
CONTINUED

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.1%
Full-time	65.0%
Minority	7.2%
Foreign	1.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 12.2%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 85% of all new college students enrolled in Kentucky; 87% of all Kentucky residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	82.6%
Private institutions	17.4%
4-year institutions	69.6%
2-year institutions	30.4%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Kentucky	5.0%
University of Louisville	10.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Bellarmine College	2.0%
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary	4.3%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.3 on the ACT, which was taken by 56% of Kentucky's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 4,807
Most popular: health, 29%; general studies, 22%

Bachelor's 11,773
Most popular: business, 23%; education, 13%

Master's 3,473
Most popular: education, 44%; business, 10%

Doctorate 248
Most popular: philosophy or theology, 38%; education, 9%

Professional 1,168
Most popular: theology, 41%; law, 31%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,152
At public 2-year institutions	$540
At private 4-year institutions	$3,868
At private 2-year institutions	$3,126

Most expensive public institution:
University of Kentucky, $1,460

Most expensive private institution:
Centre College of Kentucky, $8,050

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,630	15.6%
Public 2-year	$713	22.5%
Private 4-year	$3,351	47.5%
Private 2-year	$2,886	54.7%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$898,718,000
Private institutions	$194,873,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $65,432,000

Sources:

Federal government	38.2%
State and local governments	17.7%
Industry	12.5%
The institution itself	29.3%
Other	2.4%

Largest endowment:
Berea College $225,938,000

Top fund raisers:

Berea College	$18,294,000
University of Kentucky	$17,327,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $499,526,000

Two-year change: Up 15%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $12,229,000; 19,304 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
David P. Roselle, University of Kentucky: $122,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$44,628,000
GI Bill	$12,455,000
Pell Grants	$66,361,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$18,141,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$14,378,000
National Science Foundation	$3,201,000
Department of Defense	$1,134,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,091,000
Department of Energy	$803,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 9.2%

Dollars in default: $28,414,000

MISCELLANY

★ Berea College, established in 1855 to serve needy students from Appalachia, charges no tuition but has a compulsory work program for each student to help offset the lack of tuition revenue.

★ The University of Louisville has innovative personnel policies for employees, including comprehensive health and wellness programs and child-care programs.

★ Kentucky State University, a historically black institution, has won the praise of state officials and attracted white students with an honors program based on reading classic works of literature.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Transylvania University, founded in 1780. Kentucky's 1857-58 legislature repealed the bill establishing Transylvania as a university, and it operated until 1865 as a high school. It has operated since as a liberal-arts college.

Louisiana

THE PAST five years have brought hard times to Louisiana, and higher education has suffered along with the rest of the state. As the oil industry slid into decline, state support for higher education fell dramatically, and mid-year budget cuts for state colleges became the norm.

The cuts forced state leaders to reexamine their assumptions about higher education, but, so far, the soul searching has not led to big changes.

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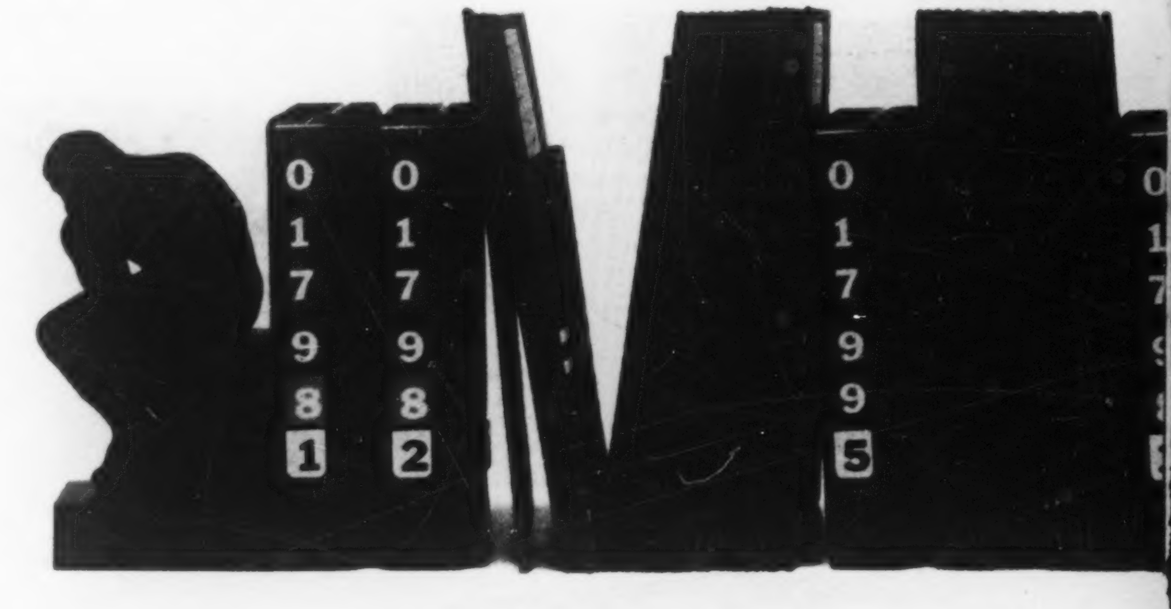

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education has dwelt on its governance. Currently the Board of Regents serves as the coordinating board, with three different boards governing the public colleges. Each of those governing boards operates a mix of institutions, from community colleges to research universities. The Louisiana State University System, which includes the state's flagship campus at Baton Rouge, is considered the most prestigious.

Gov. Buddy Roemer and many others charge that the mix of different types of institution under single boards is illogical and leads the boards to compete instead of cooperate. Governor Roemer, a Democrat who is in the first year of his term, tried to consolidate the governing boards but failed to win the necessary legislative support.

Many academic and political leaders also think the colleges and universities need to raise their academic standards. But in this populist state, such changes are difficult to make.

Desegregation of the state's public colleges is a volatile issue in Louisiana and is expected to become the dominant issue in the next few months. An agreement between the state and the Justice Department about desegregation expired at the end of last year, and the two sides, as well as civil-rights groups, are close to reaching a new agreement.

Governor Roemer and the predominantly white colleges want to avoid specific promises about improvements at the black colleges because, they say, they do not know how much money the state will have to spend. But supporters of the black colleges, a powerful political group in the state, argue that without specific promises, the state will ignore their needs.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,461,000 (Rank: 20)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.5%
18 to 24	11.8%
25 to 34	18.3%
35 and older	40.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.6%
Black	29.4%
White	69.3%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	57.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	26.7%
At least 4 years of college	13.9%

Per-capita personal income: $11,473

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	44,869
1998-99 (estimate)	48,576

High-school dropout rate: 37.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Buddy Roemer (D), term ends 1992

Governor's higher-education adviser: Stephanie Desselle, P.O. Box 94004, Baton Rouge 70804; (504) 342-0910

U.S. Senators: John B. Breaux (D), term ends 1993; J. Bennett Johnston (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives: 4 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Richard H. Baker (R), Lindy Boggs (D), James A. Hayes (D), Clyde C. Holloway (R), Jerry Huckaby (D), Bob Livingston (R), Jim McCrery (R), W.J. Tauzin (D)

Legislature: Senate, 38 Democrats, 1 Republican; House, 86 Democrats, 18 Republicans, 1 Independent

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	6
Private 4-year institutions	10
Private 2-year institutions	2
Total	32

Vocational institutions: 218

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Regents
150 Riverside Mall, Suite 129
Baton Rouge 70801
(504) 342-4253
Sally Clausen, commissioner
of higher education

Private-college association:
Louisiana Association of Independent
Colleges and Universities
320 Riverside Mall, Suite 104
Baton Rouge 70801
(504) 389-9885
William Arceneaux, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
McNeese State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	6,086
At private institutions	991

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	57.9%
At private institutions	58.6%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	31.4%
At private institutions	28.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$28,000
At public 2-year institutions	$24,400
At private 4-year institutions	$30,800
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	132,032
At public 2-year institutions	14,265
At private 4-year institutions	23,136
At private 2-year institutions	1,905
Total	171,338

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.8%
Full-time	73.4%
Minority	26.5%
Foreign	3.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 11.0%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 85% of all new college students enrolled in Louisiana; 88% of all Louisiana residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	85.1%
Private institutions	14.9%
4-year institutions	87.9%
2-year institutions	12.1%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Louisiana State University	10.8%
University of New Orleans	23.5%

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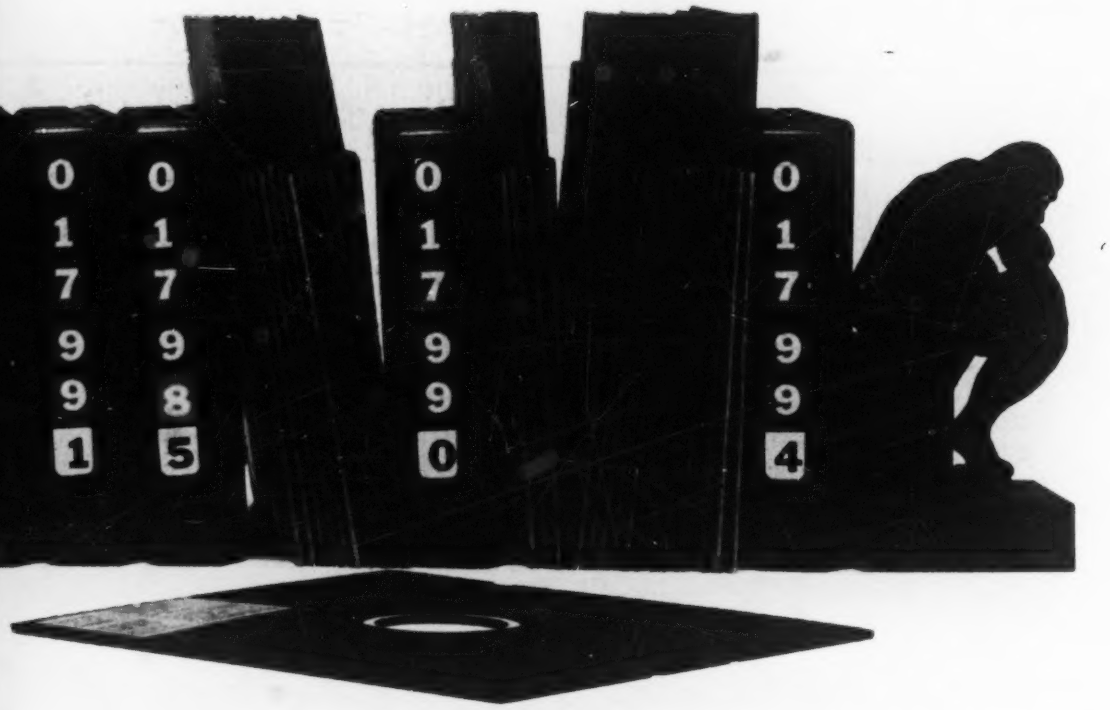

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Louisiana
CONTINUED

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Tulane University	13.4%
Loyola University of New Orleans	19.5%

Test scores: Students averaged 16.9 on the ACT, which was taken by 61% of Louisiana's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 2,472
Most popular: business, 28%; health, 21%

Bachelor's 16,535
Most popular: business, 26%; education, 12%

Master's 4,109
Most popular: education, 35%; business, 16%

Doctorate 290
Most popular: physical sciences, 11%; health, 11%

Professional 1,521
Most popular: law, 52%; medicine, 28%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,341
At public 2-year institutions	$619
At private 4-year institutions	$6,812
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:
Louisiana State University, $1,837

Most expensive private institution:
Tulane University, $12,730

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,249	17.8%
Public 2-year	$731	19.0%
Private 4-year	$6,201	47.6%
Private 2-year	n/a	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,039,177,000
Private institutions	$353,433,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $134,802,000

Sources:

Federal government	35.2%
State and local governments	24.0%
Industry	4.6%
The institution itself	29.2%
Other	7.1%

Largest endowment:

Tulane University	$213,198,000

Top fund raisers:

Tulane University	$19,327,000
Centenary College	$4,315,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $514,517,000

Two-year change: Down 5%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,880,000; 3,987 awards
Merit-based: $630,000; 1,689 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
James H. Wharton, Louisiana State University: $94,150 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$15,526,000
GI Bill	$15,909,000
Pell Grants	$109,373,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$18,876,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$27,520,000
National Science Foundation	$3,903,000
Department of Defense	$3,750,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,335,000
Department of Energy	$1,519,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 13.7%

Dollars in default: $48,647,000

MISCELLANEOUS

★ The Southern University System is the only system of historically black colleges in the country.

★ Xavier University of New Orleans is the only historically black Roman Catholic college in the country.

★ Beginning this fall, law students at Tulane University must complete at least 20 hours of volunteer legal work for the poor before they graduate. The requirement, the first of its kind in any accredited U.S. law school, was instituted to instill in students a sense of their ethical obligation to serve those in need.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Centenary College of Louisiana. It is affiliated with the United Methodist Church and was founded in 1825.

Maine

MAINE IS AMONG the New England states where private higher education is older and more renowned than public higher education. But public colleges and universities are on the upswing.

In private higher education, Maine is known for its liberal-arts institutions. Bates, Bowdoin, and Colby Colleges all have national reputations and predate the University of Maine.

Public higher education has become more important in recent years, however, and the state has provided generous increases in financial support. For the last two years, Maine led the nation in percentage increases in state funds. Maine higher-education officials say, though, that much of the new money was used for long-overdue improvements in facilities and faculty salaries, adding that they need still more money.

The University of Maine system, spread throughout the state, is actively involved in efforts to improve the state's economy. While the southern part of the state is booming, much of the north is not.

The split between the two regions has also raised one of the most difficult issues for public higher education. The University of Southern Maine, in Portland, is rapidly growing, attracting many part-time students and seeking to expand its offerings. The state's flagship campus at Orono has fought that expansion, and tensions between the two campuses are expected to continue.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,187,000 (Rank: 38)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.5%
18 to 24	11.4%
25 to 34	16.9%
35 and older	46.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.4%
Asian	0.3%
Black	0.3%
White	99.0%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.4%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	68.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	29.4%
At least 4 years of college	14.4%

Per-capita personal income: $13,954

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	16,014
1998-99 (estimate)	14,303

High-school dropout rate: 23.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John R. McKernan, Jr. (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser:
Sawin Millett, State House Station No. 1, Augusta 04333; (207) 289-3531

U.S. Senators: William S. Cohen (R), term ends 1991; George J. Mitchell (D), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Joseph E. Brennan (D), Olympia J. Snowe (R)

Legislature: Senate, 20 Democrats, 15 Republicans; House, 86 Democrats, 65 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	5
Private 4-year institutions	13
Private 2-year institutions	5
Total	31

Vocational institutions: 34

Statewide coordinating board:
University of Maine System
107 Maine Avenue
Bangor 04401
(207) 947-0336
Robert L. Woodbury, chancellor

Private-college association:
Maine Independent
College Association
Unity College
Rural Route 78, Box 1
Unity 04988
(207) 948-3131
James L. Caplinger, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Husson College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,295
At private institutions	514

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	57.9%
At private institutions	47.6%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.6%
At private institutions	37.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$28,400
At public 2-year institutions	$22,300
At private 4-year institutions	$27,700
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	29,491
At public 2-year institutions	4,969
At private 4-year institutions	10,816
At private 2-year institutions	956
Total	46,232

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.0%
Full-time	61.5%
Minority	3.8%
Foreign	0.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 17.1%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 80% of all new college students enrolled in Maine; 75% of all Maine residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	25.3%
Private institutions	74.7%
4-year institutions	95.8%
2-year institutions	4.2%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Maine at Orono	2.0%
University of Southern Maine	0.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Colby College	2.9%
Husson College	3.7%

Test scores: Students averaged 899 on the SAT, which was taken by 59% of Maine's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 2,562
Most popular: business, 26%; industrial trades, 21%

Bachelor's 5,178
Most popular: business, 15%; social sciences, 13%

Master's 534
Most popular: education, 51%; business, 17%

Doctorate 29
Most popular: education, 24%; physical sciences, 17%

Professional 170
Most popular: law, 49%; osteopathic medicine, 39%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,561
At public 2-year institutions	$880
At private 4-year institutions	$9,032
At private 2-year institutions	$2,067

Most expensive public institutions:
University of Maine and University of Southern Maine, $1,680

Most expensive private institution:
Bates College, $13,920

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,773	22.2%
Public 2-year	$756	11.9%
Private 4-year	$5,966	71.2%
Private 2-year	$2,431	20.4%

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Top Producers of Ph.D.'s

	Number of Ph.D.s among alumni	Proportion of graduates holding Ph.D.s
Harvey Mudd College	257	40.7%
California Institute of Technology	1,818	40.0
Reed College	968	25.3
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	5,438	20.9
Swarthmore College	1,418	20.9
Haverford College	683	18.8
Oberlin College	2,321	17.8
New College of the University of South Florida	63	16.1
University of Chicago	3,805	15.6
University of California at San Diego	362	14.1
Amherst College	1,118	13.7
Carleton College	993	13.7
Cooper Union	602	13.7
Pomona College	1,066	13.7
Brandeis University	893	13.5
Wabash College	501	12.9
Rice University	1,501	12.4
Webb Institute of Naval Architecture	52	12.4
Wesleyan University	877	12.4
Bryn Mawr College	593	12.0
Princeton University	2,713	11.7
Grinnell College	706	11.4
University of California at Irvine	299	11.3
Eckerd College	119	11.2
Antioch University	875	11.0
University of California at Riverside	897	11.0
St. John's College (Md.)	117	10.4
College of Wooster	868	10.4
Radcliffe College	923	10.2
Davidson College	599	9.9
Williams College	835	9.8
New School for Social Research	99	9.7
Barnard College	1,163	9.5
Hamilton College	507	9.4
Kalamazoo College	427	9.3
Earlham College	476	9.1
Harvard University	5,554	9.0
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	1,929	9.0
Bowdoin College	578	8.8
University of California at Santa Cruz	262	8.8
Cornell University	5,329	8.8
Johns Hopkins University	1,524	8.7
City College of the City University of New York	6,893	8.6
University of Rochester	2,056	8.4
Wellesley College	1,002	8.4
Yale University	3,407	8.4
Brown University	1,977	8.3
Carnegie Mellon University	1,678	8.3
Occidental College	780	8.2
Kenyon College	348	7.9

Note: Figures are based on a comparison of the number of bachelor's-degree recipients who earned Ph.D.'s at the baccalaureate institution or elsewhere between 1951 and 1980 with the total number of bachelor's degrees awarded between 1946 and 1976 at each institution.

SOURCE: GREAT LAKES COLLEGE ASSOCIATION

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$216,737,000
Private institutions	$133,778,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $19,315,000

Sources:

Federal government	44.4%
State and local governments	4.1%
Industry	14.8%
The institution itself	26.3%
Other	10.4%

Largest endowment:

Bowdoin College	$128,993,000

Top fund raisers:

Bowdoin College	$15,059,000
Bates College	$6,470,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $141,412,000

Two-year change: Up 40%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,422,000; 4,200 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Dale W. Lick, University of Maine at Orono: $105,520 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$9,300,000
GI Bill	$4,086,000
Pell Grants	$12,853,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$11,184,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$1,201,000
National Science Foundation	$1,320,000
Department of Defense	$195,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,056,000
Department of Energy	$250,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 8.5%

Dollars in default: $21,950,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Maine's two northernmost campuses, at Fort Kent and Presque Isle, enroll many students whose native language is French. They come from Quebec and parts of Maine with French-speaking populations.

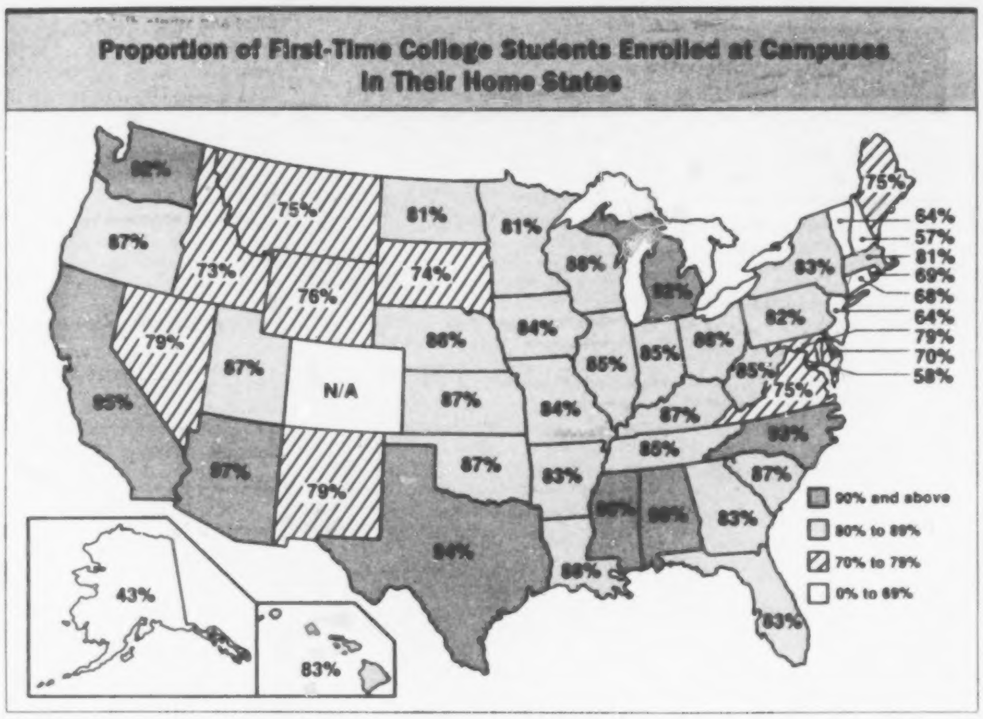
★ The College of the Atlantic, a private institution established in 1969, offers a single degree program—in human ecology. Its curriculum focuses on the relationship between people and the natural environment.

★ Unity College emphasizes the study of natural-resource management, offering majors in such fields as environmental science, outdoor recreation, and environmental education. The college, founded in 1965, also operates a wetlands research center.

★ In 1858, Bowdoin College bestowed an honorary degree upon Mississippi Sen. Jefferson Davis. When Davis assumed the Presidency of the Confederacy, the college was pressured to rescind the award. At the end of the Civil War, Davis lost his freedom and his citizenship, but not his Bowdoin degree.

★ Bowdoin is the oldest higher-education institution in Maine. It was founded in 1794.

Sources and notes appear on Page 88



Maryland

A year-long debate about the future of higher education in Maryland recently came to an end, and people in the state are trying to figure out where it left their public colleges and universities.

For years, state leaders have been frustrated with the state's college systems, believing that a state with Maryland's wealth should produce better-quality institutions. This year, the governance of the state universities was changed, so that 11 of the 13 four-year institutions are now under the University of Maryland Board of Regents. The coordinating board was also strengthened. The changes were designed to eliminate program duplication.

At the same time, the state committed itself to an infusion of funds to the system and gave the university the go-ahead to raise its academic standards—two actions that college officials said were long overdue.

The changes leave many observers in the state optimistic. But others note that a series of contentious issues still face the colleges and universities. Among them are competition between the University of Maryland's flagship campus in College Park and its campuses in the Baltimore area, continued problems in meeting the goals of a court-ordered desegregation plan for the state, uncertainty about the future of the state's four public black colleges, and sharp criticism of the university's athletic programs.

Private colleges are very influential in Maryland. Led by the Johns Hopkins University, the private institutions have considerable influence in Annapolis and use it to gain operating funds and student-aid from the state.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,535,000 (Rank: 19)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.8%
18 to 24	11.7%
25 to 34	17.9%
35 and older	45.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.6%
Black	22.7%
White	75.1%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.9%
At least 4 years of college	20.4%

Per-capita personal income: $18,124

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	51,689
1998-99 (estimate)	49,916

High-school dropout rate: 23.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: William Donald Schaefer (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Laslo Boyd, State House, Annapolis 21404; (301) 974-2000

U.S. Senators: Barbara A. Mikulski (D), term ends 19[illegible]; Paul S. Sarbanes (D), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
6 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Helen D. Bentley (R), Beverly B. Byron (D), Benjamin L. Cardin (D), Roy Dyson (D), Steny H. Hoyer (D), Tom McMillen (D), Kweisi Mfume (D), Constance A. Morella (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 40 Democrats, 7 Republicans; House, 124 Democrats, 17 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	13
Public 2-year institutions	19
Private 4-year institutions	21
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	56

Vocational institutions: 188

Statewide coordinating board:
Maryland Higher Education Commission
16 Francis Street
Annapolis 21401
(301) 974-2971
Laslo Boyd, acting secretary

Private-college association:
Maryland Independent College and University Association
208 Duke of Gloucester Street
Annapolis 21401
(301) 269-0306
J. Elizabeth Garraway, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: Maryland Institute College of Art, Morgan State University, University of Maryland

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	5,329
At private institutions	1,495

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	65.8%
At private institutions	49.6%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	34.0%
At private institutions	28.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,900
At public 2-year institutions	$30,600
At private 4-year institutions	$33,400
At private 2-year institutions	$20,300

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	105,534
At public 2-year institutions	93,899
At private 4-year institutions	33,299
At private 2-year institutions	760
Total	233,492

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.8%
Full-time	46.6%
Minority	20.4%
Foreign	2.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 11.4%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 83% of all new college students enrolled in Maryland; 79% of all Maryland residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	91.3%
Private institutions	8.7%
4-year institutions	59.0%
2-year institutions	41.0%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Maryland at College Park	17.4%
Towson State University	11.0%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Johns Hopkins University	11.5%
Loyola College	6.4%

Test scores: Students averaged 914 on the SAT, which was taken by 59% of Maryland's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 8,441
Most popular: business, 37%; general studies, 23%

Bachelor's 16,582
Most popular: business, 20%; social sciences, 11%

Master's 5,128
Most popular: business, 23%; education, 17%

Doctorate 663
Most popular: education, 20%; life sciences, 14%

Professional 1,124
Most popular: law, 44%; medicine, 26%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,682
At public 2-year institutions	$906
At private 4-year institutions	$7,274
At private 2-year institutions	$4,660

Most expensive public institution:
Saint Mary's College of Maryland, $2,400

Most expensive private institution:
Johns Hopkins University, $12,340

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$2,124	21.6%
Public 2-year	$1,288	23.6%
Private 4-year	$7,052	27.9%
Private 2-year	$3,608	70.7%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,064,430,000
Private institutions	$901,948,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $595,121,000

Sources:

Federal government	82.6%
State and local governments	6.1%
Industry	2.2%
The institution itself	7.4%
Other	1.8%

Largest endowment:

Johns Hopkins University	$534,809,000

Top fund raisers:

Johns Hopkins University	$92,647,000
University of Maryland	$24,564,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $614,657,000

Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $9,294,000; 15,961 awards
Merit-based: $2,682,000; 1,990 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William E. Kirwan, University of Maryland at College Park: $114,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$29,723,000
GI Bill	$12,616,000

Continued on Following Page

Maryland
CONTINUED

Pell Grants	$38,438,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$26,305,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$138,114,000
National Science Foundation	$24,258,000
Department of Defense	$333,983,000
Department of Agriculture	$4,925,000
Department of Energy	$8,127,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 12.8%

Dollars in default: $77,845,000

MISCELLANY

★ The Peabody Institute, now a division of Johns Hopkins, is the oldest music school in the nation, and Western Maryland College is the oldest coeducational college south of the Mason-Dixon Line.

★ Military: Two institutions operated by the armed forces are in Maryland: the Naval Academy in Annapolis and the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences, in Bethesda.

★ The Johns Hopkins University Press, established in 1878, is the oldest university press in continuous operation in the United States.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Maryland is Washington College, founded in 1782. ★

Massachusetts

American higher education was born in Massachusetts, and the long history of colleges in the Bay State has created great opportunities and difficult political quandaries for the colleges located there.

Many of the nation's most elite private institutions are located in the state—including Harvard, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Tufts among research universities, and such institutions as Amherst, Smith, Wellesley, and Williams among liberal-arts colleges.

Harvard's library is generally considered to be the leading university collection in the United States. Harvard's endowment, at $4-billion, is the country's largest.

Massachusetts is the only state where more students attend private institutions than public ones. That demographic fact, combined with the history and prestige of private colleges, has led to a series of state policies that help independent institutions. A generous student-aid program is open to private-college students; the state's prepaid-tuition plan, currently under legislative consideration, would be open to private-college students; and there has long been an expectation in the state that the best students will attend private colleges.

For public institutions, the situation has been difficult. The Board of Regents governs all the public colleges and universities and has aggressively pushed in recent years for more money and more attention from the state.

The public systems now are involved in efforts to upgrade their facilities and their teacher-education programs, to raise their admission standards; and to improve their financial-aid programs. Many of their advocates say they have been, and will be, hampered by the private institutions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,855,000 (Rank: 13)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	22.8%
18 to 24	11.7%
25 to 34	18.4%
35 and older	47.1%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.9%
Black	3.9%
White	93.7%
Other and unknown	1.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	72.2%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.8%
At least 4 years of college	20.0%

Per-capita personal income: $19,142

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	68,345
1998-99 (estimate)	58,251

High-school dropout rate: 23.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Michael S. Dukakis (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Robert Schwartz, Governor's Office of Educational Affairs, Boston 02133; (617) 727-0770

U.S. Senators: Edward M. Kennedy (D), term ends 1989; John F. Kerry (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
10 Democrats, 1 Republican
Chester G. Atkins (D), Edward P. Boland (D), Silvio O. Conte (R), Brian J. Donnelly (D), Joseph D. Early (D), Barney Frank (D), Joseph P. Kennedy, II (D), Edward J. Markey (D), Nicholas Mavroules (D), Joe Moakley (D), Gerry E. Studds (D)

General Court: Senate, 32 Democrats, 8 Republicans; House, 127 Democrats, 33 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	72
Private 2-year institutions	18
Total	121

Vocational institutions: 239

Statewide coordinating board:
Massachusetts Board of Regents
One Ashburton Place, Room 1401
Boston 02108
(617) 727-7785
Franklyn G. Jenifer, chancellor

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in Massachusetts
11 Beacon Street, Suite 1224
Boston 02108
(617) 742-5147
Clare M. Cotton, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
American International College,
Bridgewater State College,
Nichols College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

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FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	5,676
At private institutions	9,612

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	72.5%
At private institutions	57.0%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	31.4%
At private institutions	27.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$37,700
At public 2-year institutions	$29,800
At private 4-year institutions	$38,000
At private 2-year institutions	$21,000

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	108,698
At public 2-year institutions	69,914
At private 4-year institutions	220,857
At private 2-year institutions	18,044
Total	417,513

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.3%
Full-time	62.8%
Minority	9.2%
Foreign	4.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 15.7%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 71% of all new college students enrolled in Massachusetts; 81% of all Massachusetts residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	40.5%
Private institutions	59.5%
4-year institutions	71.3%
2-year institutions	28.7%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Massachusetts at Amherst	8.2%
University of Lowell	4.7%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Northeastern University	10.9%
Boston University	9.1%

Test scores: Students averaged 909 on the SAT, which was taken by 70% of Massachusetts' high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	16,081
Most popular: business, 41%; health, 16%	
Bachelor's	40,383
Most popular: business, 21%; social sciences, 15%	
Master's	14,619
Most popular: business, 26%; education, 18%	
Doctorate	1,912
Most popular: education, 16%; physical sciences, 15%	
Professional	3,557
Most popular: law, 64%; medicine, 15%	

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,388
At public 2-year institutions	$750
At private 4-year institutions	$8,953
At private 2-year institutions	$5,602

Most expensive public institution:
University of Massachusetts at Amherst, $2,048

Most expensive private institution:
Hampshire College, $13,845

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,254	15.1%
Public 2-year	$985	24.7%
Private 4-year	$8,235	52.3%
Private 2-year	$4,209	88.6%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$980,585,000
Private institutions	$3,544,867,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $643,010,000

Sources:

Federal government	75.4%
State and local governments	1.8%
Industry	8.5%
The institution itself	4.9%
Other	9.4%

Largest endowment:

Harvard University	$4,018,270,000

Top fund raisers:

Harvard University	$177,976,000
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	$101,422,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $895,299,000

Two-year change: Up 26%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $66,930,000; 61,930 awards
Merit-based: $2,200,000; 1,611 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Joseph D. Duffey, University of Massachusetts at Amherst: $109,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$36,000,000
GI Bill	$10,532,000
Pell Grants	$54,750,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$76,162,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$217,318,000
National Science Foundation	$94,459,000
Department of Defense	$95,195,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,291,000
Department of Energy	$54,247,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 9.8%

Dollars in default: $174,416,000

MISCELLANY

★ Tufts University, a private institution, operates the state's veterinary school.

★ Along with California and Texas, Massachusetts has two universities in the top 10 in endowments—Harvard (see above) and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with $1,169,740,000.

★ With nearly 20 per cent of its students from abroad, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has the largest proportion of foreign students of any U.S. institution.

★ Harvard University, founded in 1636, is the oldest in the country.

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Sources and notes appear on Page 88

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Michigan

MICHIGAN IS HOME to one of the best public universities in the nation. That is a source of particular pride for the people in Ann Arbor but also a cause of jealousy among college officials elsewhere in the state, who sometimes complain they are fighting Goliath when they try to compete with the University of Michigan for state money.

Shaping higher-education policy in Michigan can be highly complicated, since there is no statewide governing board. Legislators and the Governor must use their power over university budgets to influence the decisions of governing boards.

The boards themselves are highly autonomous—particularly the three whose members are selected in statewide partisan elections: the University of Michigan, Michigan State University, and Wayne State University. Ten other boards for four-year universities are appointed by the Governor, and local boards run the community colleges.

Michigan's colleges and universities suffered along with the rest of the state during the recession of the late 1970's and early 1980's. They have generally fared better in recent years, but projected closures in the auto industry—still a pillar of the state's economy—could cloud that picture.

In light of the auto manufacturers' decline, higher-education officials have been eager to use their institutions to develop other economic *bases for the state, and to retrain* workers whose jobs in automotive fields have been eliminated.

Debate over whether to limit nonresident enrollment at the University of Michigan is likely to continue, as are debates on how to improve undergraduate education there and at Michigan State University.

Racial tensions on some campuses in the past year have heightened awareness in the state about the need for more affirmative action and recruiting programs for minority students, particularly those from inner-city areas of Detroit.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 9,200,000 (Rank: 8)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.7%
18 to 24	11.5%
25 to 34	17.8%
35 and older	43.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.5%
Asian	0.7%
Black	12.9%
White	85.2%
Other and unknown	0.7%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	68.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	30.0%
At least 4 years of college	14.3%

Per-capita personal income: $15,393

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	119,147
1998-99 (estimate)	108,149

High-school dropout rate: 32.2%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: James J. Blanchard (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Thomas Baldini, State Capitol Building, Lansing 48909; (517) 373-3423

U.S. Senators: Carl M. Levin (D), term ends 1991; Donald W. Riegle, Jr. (D), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
11 Democrats, 7 Republicans
William S. Broomfield (R), David E. Bonior (D), Bob Carr (D), John Conyers, Jr. (D), George W. Crockett, Jr. (D), Robert W. Davis (R), John D. Dingell (D), William D. Ford (D), Paul B. Henry (R), Dennis M. Hertel (D), Dale E. Kildee (D), Sander M. Levin (D), Carl D. Pursell (R), Bill Schuette (R), Bob Traxler (D), Fred Upton (R), Guy Vander Jagt (R), Howard Wolpe (D)

Legislature: Senate, 18 Democrats, 20 Republicans; House, 64 Democrats, 46 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	15
Public 2-year institutions	29
Private 4-year institutions	43
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	91

Vocational institutions: 347

Statewide coordinating board:
State Department of Education
P.O. Box 30008
Lansing 48909
(517) 335-4933
Gary D. Hawks, associate
superintendent for
postsecondary education

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges
and Universities of Michigan
650 Michigan National Tower
Lansing 48933
(517) 372-9160
Edward O. Blews, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
University of Detroit,
Hillsdale College, Olivet College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	11,522
At private institutions	2,229

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	75.2%
At private institutions	60.3%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	24.7%
At private institutions	28.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$34,800
At public 2-year institutions	$32,700
At private 4-year institutions	$26,400
At private 2-year institutions	$24,600

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	236,641
At public 2-year institutions	209,119
At private 4-year institutions	68,185
At private 2-year institutions	6,478
Total	520,423

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.6%
Full-time	50.8%
Minority	12.3%
Foreign	2.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 10.9%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 93% of all new college students enrolled in Michigan; 92% of all Michigan residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	81.9%
Private institutions	18.1%
4-year institutions	54.7%
2-year institutions	45.3%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Michigan State University	8.6%
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	11.7%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Detroit	19.3%
Lawrence Institute of Technology	10.2%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.8 on the ACT, which was taken by 58% of Michigan's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 26,113
Most popular: business, 27%; general studies, 21%

Bachelor's 37,468
Most popular: business, 24%; engineering, 13%

Master's 11,468
Most popular: business, 27%; education, 26%

Doctorate 1,289
Most popular: education, 24%; physical sciences, 10%

Professional 2,697
Most popular: law, 51%; medicine, 22%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,877
At public 2-year institutions	$917
At private 4-year institutions	$5,093
At private 2-year institutions	$3,648

Most expensive public institution:
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, $3,081

Most expensive private institution:
Kalamazoo College, $9,801

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$2,501	24.7%
Public 2-year	$1,126	27.1%
Private 4-year	$4,672	68.0%
Private 2-year	$2,977	77.0%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,946,336,000
Private institutions	$447,436,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $341,436,000

Sources:

Federal government	55.3%
State and local governments	7.6%
Industry	6.1%
The institution itself	23.9%
Other	7.1%

Largest endowment:
University of Michigan $287,539,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Michigan	$61,201,000
Michigan State University	$36,680,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,313,048,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $71,379,000; 47,100 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
John A. DiBiaggio, Michigan State University: $130,000 (1988-89)

Continued on Following Page

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CH

Michigan
CONTINUED

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$48,618,000
GI Bill	$20,845,000
Pell Grants	$135,318,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$50,890,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$91,975,000
National Science Foundation	$37,344,000
Department of Defense	$12,639,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,399,000
Department of Energy	$7,930,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 12.6%

Dollars in default: $158,231,000

MISCELLANY

★ With 101,701 seats, the University of Michigan's football stadium is the biggest in the country. Its $19-million sports program is also the nation's largest.

★ The University of Michigan is home to the Institute for Social Research, possibly the biggest, most widely used source of social, demographic, and political data for researchers, next to the Census Bureau.

★ The state is a finalist for the Superconducting Supercollider.

★ Michigan has a strong foundation presence. The W. K. Kellogg Foundation, a big higher-education grant maker, is in Battle Creek; the Kresge Foundation, one of the few foundations that give grants for construction, is in Troy; and the Charles Stewart Mott Foundation is in Flint.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Michigan, founded in 1817.

Minnesota

KENNETH H. KELLER was forced to resign as president of the University of Minnesota this year after revelations about expensive renovations to his office and his university-owned home. Observers in the state say the uproar about the president's expenses indicated many things about Minnesota higher education: that Minnesotans expect frugal management of their institutions, that they care about their colleges and universities, and that they will not tolerate anything smacking of elitism.

The populist strain in Minnesota is strong, and Mr. Keller's expensive desk was frequently compared to his expensive plans to upgrade the university system by raising admissions requirements and recruiting top faculty members from across the country. The plans excited many at the university, but they angered rural citizens, who feared that their children would not be able to enroll there.

One of the major issues now facing the state is the extent to which Mr. Keller's plans will continue now that he has resigned. In addition, higher-education officials are still unsure about what long-term losses in public confidence they will suffer because of the scandal.

The University of Minnesota system is just one part of higher education in the North Star State. Three other systems operate: the Minnesota State University system, a community-college system, and a vocational-college system.

The Minnesota Higher Education Coordinating Board conducts statewide planning for all the systems. While the board is not powerful, it has been influential because of the high quality of its studies on policy issues.

Private higher education is also healthy in Minnesota. The state has some nationally known liberal-arts colleges, such as Carleton College, as well as many colleges affiliated with religious denominations. The private colleges have an effective lobby, particularly for a state outside of the Northeast.

All segments of higher education in the state benefit from a longstanding tradition among many Minnesota businesses and citizens of donating set proportions of their annual income to charity.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,246,000 (Rank: 21)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.2%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 34	18.4%
35 and older	44.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.9%
Asian	0.8%
Black	1.3%
White	96.7%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.1%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.5%
At least 4 years of college	17.4%

Per-capita personal income: $15,927

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	57,389
1998-99 (estimate)	60,989

High-school dropout rate: 8.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Rudolph G. Perpich (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Ruth Randall, 550 Cedar Street, Capitol Square No. 712, St. Paul 55101; (612) 296-2358

U.S. Senators: Rudy Boschwitz (R), term ends 1991; Dave Durenberger (R), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives: 5 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Bill Frenzel (R), James L. Oberstar (D), Timothy J. Penny (D), Martin O. Sabo (D), Gerry Sikorski (D), Arlan Stangeland (R), Bruce F. Vento (D), Vin Weber (R)

Legislature: Senate, 46 Democrats, 20 Republicans, 1 vacancy; House, 8 Democrats, 51 Republicans, 2 vacancies

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	23
Private 4-year institutions	33
Private 2-year institutions	7
Total	73

Vocational institutions: 148

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Statewide coordinating board:
Higher Education Coordinating Board
550 Cedar Street, Room 400
St. Paul 55101
(612) 296-9665
Kathleen M. Kies,
acting executive director

Private-college association:
Minnesota Private College Council
Park Square Court, Suite 560
400 Sibley Street
St. Paul 55101
(612) 228-9061
David B. Laird, Jr., president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Minnesota

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,537
At private institutions	2,207

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	75.0%
At private institutions	59.1%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	23.7%
At private institutions	28.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$35,900
At public 2-year institutions	$30,400
At private 4-year institutions	$28,300
At private 2-year institutions	$20,800

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	130,926
At public 2-year institutions	47,864
At private 4-year institutions	43,263
At private 2-year institutions	4,503
Total	226,556

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.6%
Full-time	63.9%
Minority	4.2%
Foreign	2.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 21.8%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 84% of all new college students enrolled in Minnesota; 81% of all Minnesota residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	80.4%
Private institutions	19.6%
4-year institutions	73.3%
2-year institutions	26.7%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Minnesota main campus	5.4%
Mankato State University	2.1%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

College of Saint Thomas	2.8%
Saint Olaf College	2.2%

Test scores: Students averaged 20.2 on the ACT, which was taken by 36% of Minnesota's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 10,260
Most popular: general studies, 30%; business, 20%

Bachelor's 20,229
Most popular: business, 21%; education, 12%

Master's 3,463
Most popular: education, 28%; business, 27%

Doctorate 577
Most popular: education, 17%; life sciences, 13%

Professional 1,580
Most popular: law, 39%; medicine, 21%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,814
At public 2-year institutions	$1,229
At private 4-year institutions	$6,843
At private 2-year institutions	$1,908

Most expensive public institution:
University of Minnesota main campus, $2,163

Most expensive private institution:
Carleton College, $12,485

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,770	18.3%
Public 2-year	$1,177	27.9%
Private 4-year	$5,931	52.0%
Private 2-year	$3,370	80.7%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,324,691,000
Private institutions	$521,441,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $201,743,000

Sources:

Federal government	49.7%
State and local governments	15.8%
Industry	5.5%
The institution itself	18.5%
Other	10.5%

Largest endowment:
University of Minnesota $243,089,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Minnesota	$116,328,000
Mayo Medical School	$26,222,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $815,663,000

Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $60,000,000, 66,000 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Richard J. Sauer, University of Minnesota main campus: $124,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$28,042,000
GI Bill	$16,089,000
Pell Grants	$87,320,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$49,596,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$67,010,000
National Science Foundation	$14,711,000
Department of Defense	$3,525,000
Department of Agriculture	$6,249,000
Department of Energy	$4,722,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 9.5%

Dollars in default: $62,380,000

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Minnesota
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MISCELLANY

★ Rochester is home to the Mayo Clinic and the Mayo Medical School, one of the nation's top centers of medical research and education.

★ St. John's University in Collegeville, a Roman Catholic institution, is adjacent to and run by the largest community of Benedictine monks in the world.

★ A controversial state program allows selected high-school seniors to take courses at public or private colleges in Minnesota, with the costs paid for by transferring to the colleges some of the state money their high schools receive.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Minnesota Twin Cities campus, founded in 1851.

Mississippi

HIGHER EDUCATION in Mississippi has long been a victim of pork-barrel politics, stingy politicians, and a history of racial strife.

So it was regarded as the dawning of a new era when state political leaders, prodded by business interests and a new Harvard- and Johns Hopkins–educated Governor, won support in 1988 for record increases in the budgets for public colleges and universities.

Still, there remains a mighty gap between Democratic Gov. Ray Mabus's commitment that the state "never be last again," and the other, more ambitious goals of the young Governor, who says Mississippi could be a national leader in education.

The new money allows for significant increases in salaries for college faculty members and long-postponed renovations of many campus buildings. The bigger budget, however, does not address the other crucial higher-education issue: lax academic standards. It also does not deal with the system's long-term financial needs, which will be harder to tackle because the economy has been hurt by declines in oil and agriculture income.

Higher-education officials say the welfare of their system also depends on improvements in the public schools. The state also is likely to face battles over reforms in the training of teachers and efforts to close some public colleges.

The legacy of segregation also threatens reform. Mississippi remains in court battles over the desegregation of its public colleges. And the enrollment and graduation levels of black students in the state remain low.

Mississippi is home to three predominantly black public universities—Alcorn State, Jackson State, and Mississippi Valley State Universities—as well as to several black private colleges and two-year institutions.

The Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning serves as both a coordinating board and the top governing body for the eight four-year colleges and universities. The State Board for Community and Junior Colleges serves the same function for community colleges, which also are run by local officials.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,625,000 (Rank: 31)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	30.2%
18 to 24	11.9%
25 to 34	16.4%
35 and older	41.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.3%
Black	35.2%
White	64.1%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.0%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	54.8%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	25.6%
At least 4 years of college	12.3%

Per-capita personal income: $10,292

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	28,708
1998-99 (estimate)	27,837

High-school dropout rate: 36.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Ray Mabus (D), term ends 1992

Governor's higher-education adviser: Olon Ray, State Capitol, P.O. Box 139, Jackson 39205; (601) 359-3106

U.S. Senators: Thad Cochran (R), term ends 1991; John C. Stennis (D), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 1 Republican
Wayne Dowdy (D), Mike Espy (D), Trent Lott (R), G. V. Montgomery (D), Jamie L. Whitten (D)

Legislature: Senate, 45 Democrats, 7 Republicans; House, 113 Democrats, 9 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	9
Public 2-year institutions	16
Private 4-year institutions	11
Private 2-year institutions	6
Total	42

Vocational institutions: 68

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning
P.O. Box 2336
Jackson 39225
(601) 982-6611
W. Ray Cleere, commissioner

Private-college association:
Mississippi Association of Independent Colleges
P.O. Drawer 1198
Clinton 39060
(601) 925-3400
Johnnie Ruth Hudsom, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of Mississippi

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,535
At private institutions	293

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	52.5%
At private institutions	40.0%

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Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	37.3%
At private institutions	39.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$27,800
At public 2-year institutions	$19,200
At private 4-year institutions	$21,800
At private 2-year institutions	$14,600

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	50,415
At public 2-year institutions	39,510
At private 4-year institutions	9,485
At private 2-year institutions	1,685
Total	101,095

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.0%
Full-time	74.9%
Minority	29.8%
Foreign	1.8%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 3.5%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 87% of all new college students enrolled in Mississippi; 90% of all Mississippi residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	88.3%
Private institutions	11.7%
4-year institutions	58.6%
2-year institutions	41.4%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Southern Mississippi	14.6%
Mississippi State University	11.7%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Mississippi College	11.8%
William Carey College	20.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 16.3 on the ACT, which was taken by 65% of Mississippi's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 6,434
Most popular: health, 25%; business, 20%

Bachelor's 8,910
Most popular: business, 29%; education, 15%

Master's 2,288
Most popular: education, 43%; business, 16%

Doctorate 268
Most popular: education, 42%; psychology, 16%

Professional 491
Most popular: law, 49%; medicine, 29%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,603
At public 2-year institutions	$489
At private 4-year institutions	$3,890
At private 2-year institutions	$1,733

Most expensive public institution: University of Mississippi, $1,780

Most expensive private institution: Millsaps College, $7,385

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,680	17.5%
Public 2-year	$680	16.3%
Private 4-year	$3,529	53.9%
Private 2-year	$2,021	30.9%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$706,380,000
Private institutions	$64,054,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $59,701,000

Sources:

Federal government	36.7%
State and local governments	36.6%
Industry	5.0%
The institution itself	18.3%
Other	3.4%

Largest endowment:

University of Mississippi	$21,950,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Mississippi	$12,411,000
Millsaps College	$8,721,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $362,036,000

Two-year change: Down 3%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,406,000; 1,727 awards
Merit-based: $420,000; 156 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Aubrey K. Lucas, University of Southern Mississippi: $95,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$18,709,000
GI Bill	$8,167,000
Pell Grants	$53,458,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$12,343,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$6,606,000
National Science Foundation	$1,203,000
Department of Defense	$2,170,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,387,000
Department of Energy	$3,608,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 13.3%

Dollars in default: $11,666,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Mississippi is the home of the Center for the Study of Southern Culture, a leading institute in the growing field of regional studies.

★ The Mississippi University for Women, known in the state as "The W," is one of two state-supported women's colleges in the country, although men enroll in some of its programs.

★ The Standard Oil Production Company's donation last year of a $20-million supercomputer to the University of Mississippi was the largest gift to any college or university in the state.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is Mississippi College, a Southern Baptist institution founded in 1826.

Missouri

MISSOURI is the home of many national leaders in higher education, but the state has had difficulty providing enough money for its colleges and universities in recent years.

Educators and political leaders, who take to heart Missouri's nick-

Continued on Following Page

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Missouri

CONTINUED

name, "the Show Me State," have been leaders in the national movement to assess what college students learn.

Northeast Missouri State University was a pioneer in the field, and Republican Gov. John Ashcroft has been the idea's champion in the state and nationally.

The University of Missouri System is coming to grips with changing demographics in the state. Its flagship campus at Columbia was long the pride of the state, but as more college students have demanded college education near their homes, its rural location and agriculture expertise have become less desirable. Now, the university's St. Louis and Kansas City campuses are pushing to expand.

The state has sought, with mixed success, to attract more black students to its colleges and universities. Missouri is covered by a federal desegregation case, but the Education Department is expected to determine later this year that the state is in compliance with anti-bias laws.

The state has two historically black colleges: Harris-Stowe State College, which is respected, and Lincoln University, a land-grant institution that has been plagued by financial scandals.

The financing of higher education is expected to be a major issue during the next year. Democrats have charged that Governor Ashcroft has failed to provide enough money for the state's colleges, a charge he has denied.

The governance of higher education is decentralized. The state has a Coordinating Board for Higher Education, and governing boards for the University of Missouri System, each of nine four-year colleges and universities, and each of 10 community colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,103,000 (Rank: 15)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.6%
18 to 24	10.8%
25 to 34	17.2%
35 and older	46.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.5%
Black	10.5%
White	88.4%
Other and unknown	0.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	63.5%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	27.2%
At least 4 years of college	13.9%

Per-capita personal income: $14,687

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	58,734
1998-99 (estimate)	58,516

High-school dropout rate: 24.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John Ashcroft (R), term ends 1989

Governor's higher-education adviser: Tom L. Duncan, Executive Office, State Capitol, P.O. Box 720, Jefferson City 65102; (314) 751-3283

U.S. Senators: Christopher S. Bond (R), term ends 1993; John C. Danforth (R), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives: 5 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Jack Buechner (R), William L. Clay (D), E. Thomas Coleman (R), Bill Emerson (R), Richard A. Gephardt (D), Ike Skelton (D), Gene Taylor (R), Harold L. Volkmer (D), Alan Wheat (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 21 Democrats, 13 Republicans; House, 110 Democrats, 52 Republicans, 1 vacancy

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	13
Public 2-year institutions	15
Private 4-year institutions	53
Private 2-year institutions	11
Total	92

Vocational institutions: 243

Statewide coordinating board:
Coordinating Board for
Higher Education
101 Adams Street
Jefferson City 65101
(314) 751-2361
Shaila R. Aery, commissioner
of higher education

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges and
Universities of Missouri
514 Earth City Expressway, Suite 233
Earth City 63045
(314) 739-4770
Charles V. Gallagher, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Concordia Seminary,
Metropolitan Community Colleges

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	5,230
At private institutions	2,480

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	66.7%
At private institutions	57.2%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	25.9%
At private institutions	31.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$29,900
At public 2-year institutions	$27,800
At private 4-year institutions	$28,400
At private 2-year institutions	$16,000

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	110,683
At public 2-year institutions	58,200
At private 4-year institutions	74,270
At private 2-year institutions	3,032
Total	246,185

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.7%
Full-time	57.1%
Minority	10.1%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 10.9%

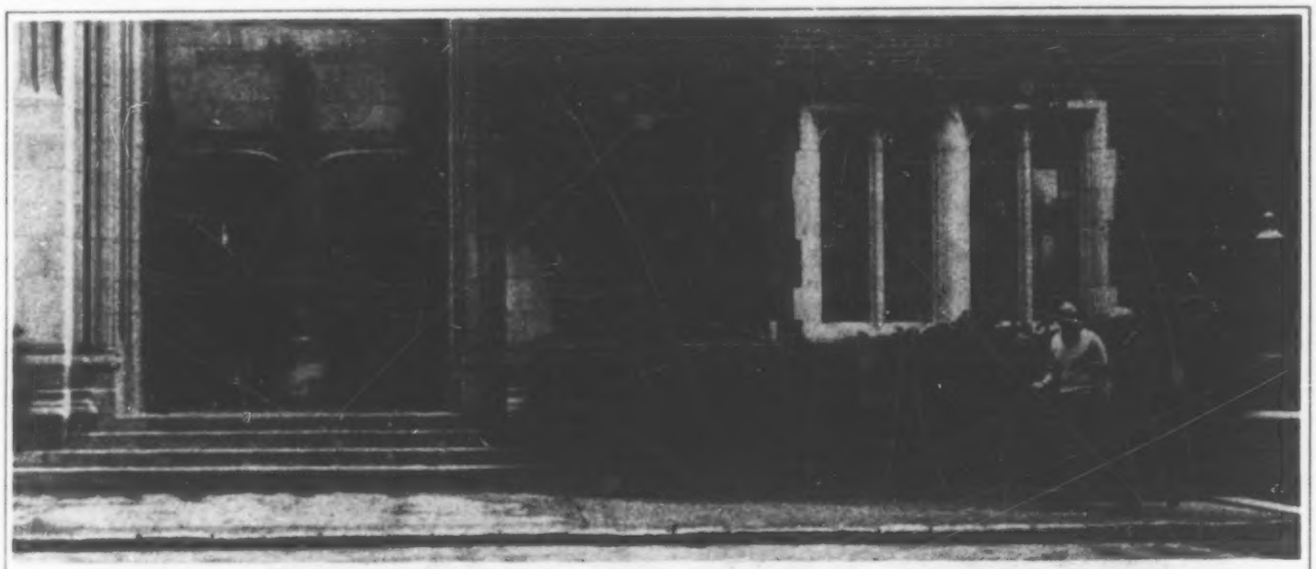
Residence of new students: State residents make up 78% of all new college students enrolled in Missouri; 84% of all Missouri residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	67.9%
Private institutions	32.1%
4-year institutions	65.6%
2-year institutions	34.4%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Missouri at Columbia	5.4%
Southwest Missouri State University	2.5%



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41

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Saint Louis University	11.8%
Washington University	11.5%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.2 on the ACT, which was taken by 55% of Missouri's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 9,614
Most popular: general studies, 28%; business, 25%

Bachelor's 23,088
Most popular: business, 27%; education, 12%

Master's 7,806
Most popular: business, 33%; education, 27%

Doctorate 579
Most popular: education, 29%; psychology, 11%

Professional 2,470
Most popular: law, 27%; medicine, 18%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,277
At public 2-year institutions	$524
At private 4-year institutions	$5,474
At private 2-year institutions	$3,788

Most expensive public institution:
University of Missouri at Rolla, $1,918

Most expensive private institution:
Washington University, $12,574

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,735	21.9%
Public 2-year	$807	18.9%
Private 4-year	$5,522	38.5%
Private 2-year	$7,196	64.0%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$999,869,000
Private institutions	$911,951,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $186,411,000

Sources:

Federal government	54.8%
State and local governments	6.1%
Industry	9.9%
The institution itself	22.6%
Other	6.5%

Largest endowment:
Washington University $1,199,930,000

Top fund raisers:

Washington University	$110,427,000
University of Missouri	$37,877,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $503,403,000

Two-year change: Up 12%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $9,835,000; 8,300 awards
Merit-based: $1,834,000; 916 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Haskell M. Monroe, University of Missouri at Columbia: $95,000 (1987-88)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$28,834,000
GI Bill	$18,989,000
Pell Grants	$82,823,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$28,131,000

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$82,808,000
National Science Foundation	$8,151,000
Department of Defense	$2,860,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,944,000
Department of Energy	$2,650,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 13.3%

Dollars in default: $70,906,000

MISCELLANY

★ Washington University last year completed a fund-raising campaign that collected more money—$607-million—than had any other college campaign in the nation. The Danforth Foundation gave two $100-million grants to the drive, the largest grants ever from a foundation to a college.

★ Before entering politics, Governor Ashcroft was an associate professor of business at Southwest Missouri State University. The Governor and his wife, Janet, have written two business-law textbooks.

★ Harris-Stowe State College was founded in 1857 as the first teacher-education college west of the Mississippi River.

★ Westminster College was the site of a famous 1946 speech by Winston Churchill, who, in describing post-World War II Europe, said: ". . . An iron curtain has descended across the Continent."

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Missouri is Saint Louis University, a Roman Catholic institution founded in 1818.

Montana

THE WIDE-OPEN SPACES and towering mountain ranges of Montana provide breathtaking territory for nature-lovers. The political terrain is also perilous—particularly for the people who manage higher education.

Montana is one of the biggest and most sparsely populated states in the nation. Many believe it has too many colleges for the number of residents, particularly when lagging revenues from a stagnant agricultural and mining economy have forced it to slash higher-education budgets repeatedly. Others defend the set-up as an alternative to forcing students to travel vast distances across the state. That sentiment has prevailed in past attempts to close colleges.

Montana is one of five states with no sales tax, and lawmakers aggressively avoid appearances of supporting one. So the debate over whether the state can afford to maintain its public-college system often has strong political overtones.

Montana has taken steps in the past year to improve college quality. It has stiffened requirements for admission to undergraduate programs. Higher-education policymakers are considering a formal program to measure what students learn in public colleges and universities.

The Board of Regents of Higher Education is the coordinating board and governing board for all of higher education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 809,000 (Rank: 44)

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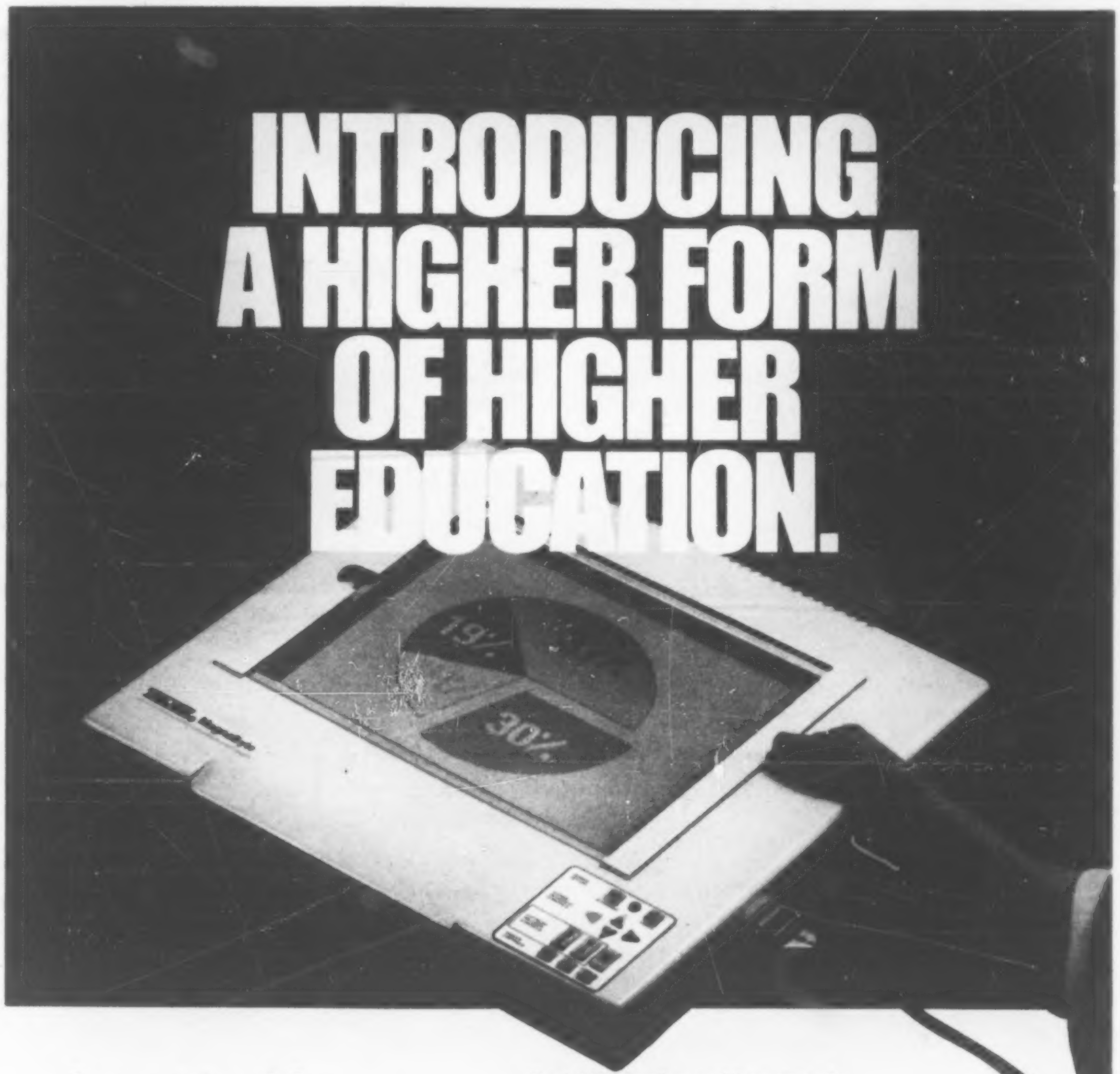

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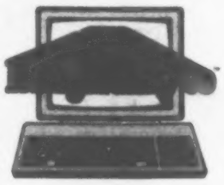

Montana
CONTINUED

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.8%
18 to 24	10.5%
25 to 34	17.6%
35 and older	44.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	4.8%
Asian	0.4%
Black	0.2%
White	94.2%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.3%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	74.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	36.5%
At least 4 years of college	17.5%

Per-capita personal income: $12,347

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	10,628
1998-99 (estimate)	9,957

High-school dropout rate: 12.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Ted Schwinden (D), term ends 1989

Governor's higher-education adviser: J. Michael Pichette, State Capitol, Helena 59602; (406) 444-3111

U.S. Senators: Max S. Baucus (D), term ends 1991; John Melcher (D), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Ron Marlenee (R), Pat Williams (D)

Legislature: Senate, 25 Democrats, 25 Repubicans; House, 49 Democrats, 51 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4 year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	4
Private 4 year institutions	3
Private 2 year institutions	4
Total	17

Vocational institutions: 51

Statewide coordinating board:
Montana University System
33 South Last Chance Gulch
Helena 59620
(406) 444-6570
Carrol Krause, commissioner
of higher education

Private-college association:
Montana Independent
College Association
College of Great Falls
Great Falls 59405
(406) 761-8210
William A. Shields, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,249
At private institutions	146

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	63.5%
At private institutions	57.1%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	20.1%
At private institutions	29.5%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$28,600
At public 2-year institutions	$26,200
At private 4-year institutions	$22,200
At private 2-year institutions	$20,900

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	27,134
At public 2-year institutions	3,511
At private 4-year institutions	2,987
At private 2-year institutions	1,059
Total	34,691

Enrollment highlights:

Women	50.6%
Full-time	73.7%
Minority	6.8%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 16.8%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 87% of all new college students enrolled in Montana; 75% of all Montana residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	57.9%
Private institutions	42.1%
4-year institutions	53.9%
2-year institutions	46.1%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Montana State University	3.0%
University of Montana	3.8%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Carroll College	1.8%
College of Great Falls	8.3%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.9 on the ACT, which was taken by 53% of Montana's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 782
Most popular: general studies, 29%; business, 19%

Bachelor's 4,356
Most popular: business, 20%; education, 17%

Master's 740
Most popular: education, 42%; engineering, 9%

Doctorate 60
Most popular: life sciences, 30%; education, 27%

Professional 66
Most popular: law, 100%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,205
At public 2-year institutions	$423
At private 4-year institutions	$3,867
At private 2-year institutions	$953

Most expensive public institution: Montana State University, $1,343

Most expensive private institution: Rocky Mountain College, $5,240

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,079	19.2%
Public 2-year	$446	11.1%

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Bethune Cookman College
Carroll College
Chicago State University
College of Santa Fe
Emerson College
Harris-Stowe State College
King's College
Loyola University
Alma College
Blackhawk Technical Institute
Central Community College
Christian Brothers College
Colorado School of Mines
Fairfield University
Hartford State Technical College
Lake Forest College
Arapahoe Community College
Bowie State College
Central Florida Community College
Cincinnati Bible Seminary
Columbia College
Fairleigh Dickinson University
Holy Names College
Lewis University
Asnuntuck Community College
Bryant College
Chapman College
Cincinnati Technical College
Coppin State College
Florida Junior College at Jacksonville
Husson College
Livingston College
Community College
Bunker Hill Community College
Chatham College
Clark County Community College
Creighton University
Fort Hays State University
Illinois Institute of Technology
Loretto Heights College
Barry University
California Lutheran University
Chattanooga State Technical Community College
Coe College
Daytona Beach Community College
Governors State University
Illinois State University
Los Angeles College of Chiropractic
Baylor University
California State University Dominguez Hills
Chestnut Hill College
Colby-Sawyer College
Edison Community College
Greater Hartford Community College
Imperial Valley College
Lasell College
Bergen Community College
Carlow College
Cheyney University
College of Notre Dame
Elmhurst College
Hardin-Simmons University
Irvine Valley College
Loyola Marymount University

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the needs of students and faculty.

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trol over your bookstore's service

Private 4-year	$3,642	66.9%
Private 2-year	$530	8.7%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$182,102,000
Private institutions	$22,349,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $26,235,000

Sources:	
Federal government	34.6%
State and local governments	29.3%
Industry	10.1%
The institution itself	26.0%
Other	0.0%

Largest endowment:
Montana State University $3,870,000

Top fund raisers:

Rocky Mountain College	$1,000,000
Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology	$732,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $105,106,000

Two-year change: Down 1%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $420,000; 980 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William J. Tietz, Montana State University: $73,250 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$5,687,000
GI Bill	$3,756,000
Pell Grants	$19,358,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$8,706,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$1,419,000
National Science Foundation	$1,541,000
Department of Defense	$259,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,305,000
Department of Energy	$0

Federal student-loan default rate: 7.6%

Dollars in default: $6,210,000

MISCELLANEOUS

★ Montana has seven colleges controlled by American Indian tribal councils.

★ Rocky Mountain College celebrates annually its "candlelight supper," after the electricity-less day in 1910 on which the campus moved from one side of town to another. The menu is cold sliced meat, cold boiled potatoes, baked beans and doughnuts—by candlelight. It is the first meal of the academic year and is observed by alumni nationwide.

★ The office of the Montana University System is located at Last Chance Gulch in Helena, a street named for a former gold mine. Discouraged prospectors searching for gold in the area in the late 1800's vowed they would give up if they didn't strike it rich—but they did.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Montana is Rocky Mountain College, an interdenominational institution founded in 1878.

Nebraska

SEVERAL YEARS AGO, when the director of Nebraska's Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education tried to limit the power of the individual governing boards of the state's colleges and universities, legislators responded by eliminating the director's salary. They couldn't fire him outright.

The real power in the state lies with the institutional governing boards—the University of Nebraska Board of Regents and the Board of Trustees of Nebraska State Colleges, and the local boards that govern technical and community colleges.

Even so, the boards themselves sometimes run up against intractable opposition. For instance, faced with mid-year budget cuts in 1985, the University of Nebraska regents recommended closing the university's two-year School of Technical Agriculture. After widespread protest, the Legislature balked, and this year lawmakers and Republican Gov. Kay A. Orr agreed to restructure the school as the Nebraska College of Technical Agriculture, with a budget separate from the university's.

The independence of the institutional boards has led to frequent power struggles for state appropriations. In late 1986, at the urging of then-Gov. Robert Kerrey and key legislators, the public institutions created an independent group—the Nebraska Council for Public Higher Education—that, its supporters hope, will curb competition for state money and help each state college define its mission more clearly.

The bad years for farmers that led to the mid-year budget cuts in 1985 have continued, and cost-cutting and diversifying the state's economy have been major issues in the Legislature. Governor Orr has acknowledged the need for the latter and called for increases in state spending for basic research. Such research, she said recently, "is a wellspring for innovation and economic growth."

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,594,000 (Rank: 36)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.6%
18 to 24	10.9%
25 to 34	17.6%
35 and older	44.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.6%
Asian	0.5%
Black	3.1%
White	95.1%
Other and unknown	0.8%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.8%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	73.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	32.8%
At least 4 years of college	15.5%

Per-capita personal income: $14,328

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	20,594
1998-99 (estimate)	20,028

High-school dropout rate: 11.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Kay A. Orr (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser:
Andy Cunningham, P.O. Box 94601, Lincoln 68509; (402) 471-2414

U.S. Senators: J. James Exon (D), term ends 1991; David K. Karnes (R), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
0 Democrats, 3 Republicans

Continued on Following Page

more colleges to
anyone else.

Mills College
Northeastern Illinois University
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science
Richland College
Sangamon State University
St. Mary's College
Trinity College
University of Kentucky
Webster University
Mohegan unity College
Northern Essex Community College
Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine
Rio Hondo College
Schenectady County Community College
St. Petersburg Junior College
Tunxis Community College
University of La Verne
Western Connecticut State University
Mt. Ida College
Northrop University
Pittsburg State University
Rockhurst College
Siena College
St. Thomas University
Tuskegee University
University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey
Westminster Choir College
Mundelein College
Northwestern Connecticut Community College
Polk Community College
Rockland Community College
Siena Heights College
Stockton State College
United States International University
University of Michigan Dearborn and Flint
Westminster College
National University
Oklahoma City University
Point Park College
Roosevelt University
Snow College
Sullivan County Community College
University of Baltimore
University of San Francisco
Wheeling College
ew Hampshire hnical Institute
Onondaga Community College
Ramapo College of New Jersey
Rutgers University
South Central Community College
Susquehanna University
University of Buffalo
University of Scranton
Winston-Salem State University
New York edical College
Peirce Junior College
Red Rocks Community College
Sacred Heart University
Southeastern University
Texas Chiropractic College
University of Charleston
Ursinus College
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St. Joseph's University
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Nebraska
CONTINUED

Doug Bereuter (R), Hal Daub (R), Virginia Smith (R)

Legislature: Unicameral, non-partisan

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	7
Public 2-year institutions	11
Private 4-year institutions	14
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	33

Vocational institutions: 65

Statewide coordinating board:
Nebraska Coordinating Commission for Postsecondary Education
State Capitol, 6th Floor
P.O. Box 95005
Lincoln 68509
(402) 471-2847
Sue Gordon-Gessner, executive director

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Nebraska
521 South 14th Street, Suite 302
Lincoln 68508
(402) 474-7485
Jon H. Oberg, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Nebraska State Colleges (governing board)

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	2,756
At private institutions	826

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	69.1%
At private institutions	56.2%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	25.3%
At private institutions	32.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$29,400
At public 2-year institutions	$22,200
At private 4-year institutions	$25,900
At private 2-year institutions	$19,700

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	55,284
At public 2-year institutions	28,978
At private 4-year institutions	15,787
At private 2-year institutions	352
Total	100,401

Enrollment highlights:

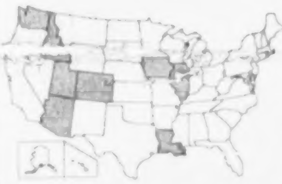
Women	52.7%
Full-time	56.2%
Minority	5.3%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 30.0%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 87% of all new college students enrolled in Nebraska; 86% of all Nebraska residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	77.2%
Private institutions	22.8%
4-year institutions	63.0%
2-year institutions	37.0%

U.S. ROLL CALL:
Restrictions or Taxes on Business Activities of Colleges



These states impose restrictions or taxes on the business activities of colleges and universities or all non-profit groups

Arizona
Colorado
Idaho
Illinois
Iowa
Louisiana
Utah
Washington

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Nebraska at Lincoln	3.4%
University of Nebraska at Omaha	6.9%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Creighton University	9.1%
Bellevue College	14.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.8 on the ACT, which was taken by 66% of Nebraska's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 4,322
Most popular: business, 24%; industrial trades, 21%

Bachelor's 8,331
Most popular: business, 25%; education, 18%

Master's 1,634
Most popular: education, 40%; business, 14%

Doctorate 210
Most popular: education, 32%; agriculture, 17%

Professional 755
Most popular: law, 40%; medicine, 35%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,292
At public 2-year institutions	$740
At private 4-year institutions	$5,090
At private 2-year institutions	$3,180

Most expensive public institution:
University of Nebraska at Lincoln, $1,693

Most expensive private institution:
Creighton University, $6,762

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,511	19.1%
Public 2-year	$857	16.0%
Private 4-year	$4,859	48.3%
Private 2-year	$2,157	34.1%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$537,858,000
Private institutions	$161,066,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $69,765,000

Sources:

Federal government	40.8%
State and local governments	22.9%
Industry	5.8%
The institution itself	27.0%
Other	3.5%

Largest endowment:
University of Nebraska $144,946,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Nebraska	$25,506,000
Creighton University	$9,164,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $227,974,000

Two-year change: Up 8%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,089,000; 2,000 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Martin A. Massengale, University of Nebraska at Lincoln: $104,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$5,752,000
GI Bill	$8,320,000
Pell Grants	$33,655,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$28,675,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$8,737,000
National Science Foundation	$4,122,000
Department of Defense	$335,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,843,000
Department of Energy	$567,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 12.8%

Dollars in default: $24,744,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Nebraska football stadium, with a capacity of 73,650, holds almost twice as many people as the population of Nebraska's third largest city.

★ The University of Nebraska at Omaha is the home of the only academic center in the Western hemisphere devoted exclusively to the study of Afghanistan.

★ Doane College "guarantees" that graduates of its education division will meet or exceed the expectations of the schools that hire them. Under the warranty, the college will provide in-service training for education majors who fail to measure up.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Nebraska is Peru State College, founded in 1867.

Nevada

With two university campuses and four community colleges, Nevada has a small system of higher education at a time when the state's population is growing rapidly. The number of high-school graduates is expected to rise to 18,450 by 2004 from 10,233 this year. One of the most important issues the Legislature faces is how to provide further educational opportunities for the growing numbers.

While the Legislature did not meet in 1988, a special legislative committee is investigating the state's tax structure, and higher-education officials have urged the panel to endorse tax increases to help pay for anticipated increases in enrollment.

The state's historical financial reliance on gambling and tourism has not encouraged long-term investments in higher education, but Nevada is striving under Democratic Gov. Richard H. Bryan to diversify the economy and attract high-technology industries. Those efforts have led the state to finance improvements in engineering and science programs at the University of Nevada's campuses in Las Vegas and Reno.

All public higher education in the state is governed by an elected body—the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada System.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,007,000 (Rank: 41)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.1%
18 to 24	10.5%
25 to 34	20.5%
35 and older	44.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.8%
Asian	1.9%
Black	6.4%
White	87.8%
Other and unknown	2.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	6.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	75.5
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.1%
At least 4 years of college	14.4%

Per-capita personal income: $16,366

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	10,555
1998-99 (estimate)	14,620

High-school dropout rate: 34.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Richard H. Bryan (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser:
Dennis Baughman, Capitol Complex, Carson City 89710; (702) 885-5670

U.S. Senators: Chic Hecht (R), term ends 1989; Harry M. Reid (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
James H. Bilbray (D), Barbara F. Vucanovich (R)

Legislature: Senate, 9 Democrats, 12 Republicans; House, 29 Democrats, 13 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	4

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT:
Freshman Merit Scholars

	Number of scholars	Number sponsored by institution
Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges	329	—
University of Texas at Austin	238	185
Rice University	200	130
Stanford University	187	—
Yale University	157	—
Princeton University	155	—
Georgia Institute of Technology	139	107
University of Chicago	133	98
Carleton College	113	90
Michigan State University	109	80
Texas A&M University	108	86
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	105	—
Duke University	91	9
Northwestern University	89	53
University of Florida	78	70
University of Michigan	76	—
University of California at Berkeley	71	3
Washington University (Mo.)	70	43
University of Minnesota–Twin Cities	68	53
Brown University	66	—
Trinity University	61	50
Cornell University	59	—
University of Houston at University Park	57	49
Macalester College	53	44
University of California at Los Angeles	53	40
University of Pennsylvania	52	—
Oberlin College	51	38
Harvey Mudd College	50	30
Brigham Young University	49	34
Florida State University	49	38
Ohio State University	47	36
University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa	45	38
Williams College	45	—
Miami University	42	31
University of Illinois at Urbana–Champaign	42	—
Auburn University	41	32
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	41	—
Iowa State University	40	32
Tulane University	40	22
University of Notre Dame	40	—
Baylor University	38	31
Pennsylvania State University	38	5
Vanderbilt University	38	18
Emory University	36	27
Dartmouth College	35	—
University of Iowa	35	26
Boston University	34	23
University of Kansas	34	24
University of Oklahoma	34	26
Georgetown University	34	—

Note: Table shows the top 50 institutions attended by freshman Merit Scholars named in 1987. The first column lists the total number of Merit Scholarship winners, while the second column shows the number whose scholarships were paid for by the institution.

SOURCE: NATIONAL MERIT SCHOLARSHIP CORPORATION

Private 4-year institutions	2
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	9

Vocational institutions: 63

Statewide coordinating board:
University of Nevada System
2601 Enterprise Road
Reno 89512
(702) 784-4901
Mark H. Dawson, chancellor

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	878
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	63.3%
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.0%
At private institutions	n/a

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,800
At public 2-year institutions	$27,400
At private 4-year institutions	$24,000
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	22,498
At public 2-year institutions	23,992
At private 4-year institutions	281
At private 2-year institutions	25
Total	46,796

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.4%
Full-time	28.4%
Minority	12.2%
Foreign	1.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 56.0%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 89% of all new college students enrolled in Nevada; 79% of all Nevada residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	99.8%
Private institutions	0.2%
4-year institutions	41.2%
2-year institutions	58.8%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Nevada at Las Vegas	13.7%
Clark County Community College	18.0%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Sierra Nevada College	3.2%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.1 on the ACT, which was taken by 41% of Nevada's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	1,054

Most popular: general studies, 24%; health, 23%

Bachelor's	1,943

Most popular: business, 36%; education, 10%

Master's	431

Most popular: education, 42%; business, 16%

Doctorate	28

Most popular: education, 39%; psychology, 32%

Professional	75

Most popular: medicine, 65%; law, 35%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$988
At public 2-year institutions	$573
At private 4-year institutions	$3,100
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institutions:
University of Nevada at Las Vegas and at Reno, $1,200

Most expensive private institution:
Sierra Nevada College, $4,200

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,338	14.2%
Public 2-year	$598	16.3%
Private 4-year	$4,783	29.5%
Private 2-year	n/a	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$180,107,000
Private institutions	$2,448,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $22,853,000

Sources:

Federal government	55.5%
State and local governments	5.2%
Industry	14.8%
The institution itself	16.4%
Other	8.0%

Largest endowment:

University of Nevada	$45,208,000

Top fund raiser:

University of Nevada at Reno	$4,402,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $112,551,000

Two-year change: Up 19%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $400,000; 400 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Robert C. Maxson, University of Nevada at Las Vegas: $123,480 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$5,036,000
GI Bill	$4,257,000
Pell Grants	$9,655,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$3,751,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$2,036,000
National Science Foundation	$1,391,000
Department of Defense	$387,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,264,000
Department of Energy	$293,000

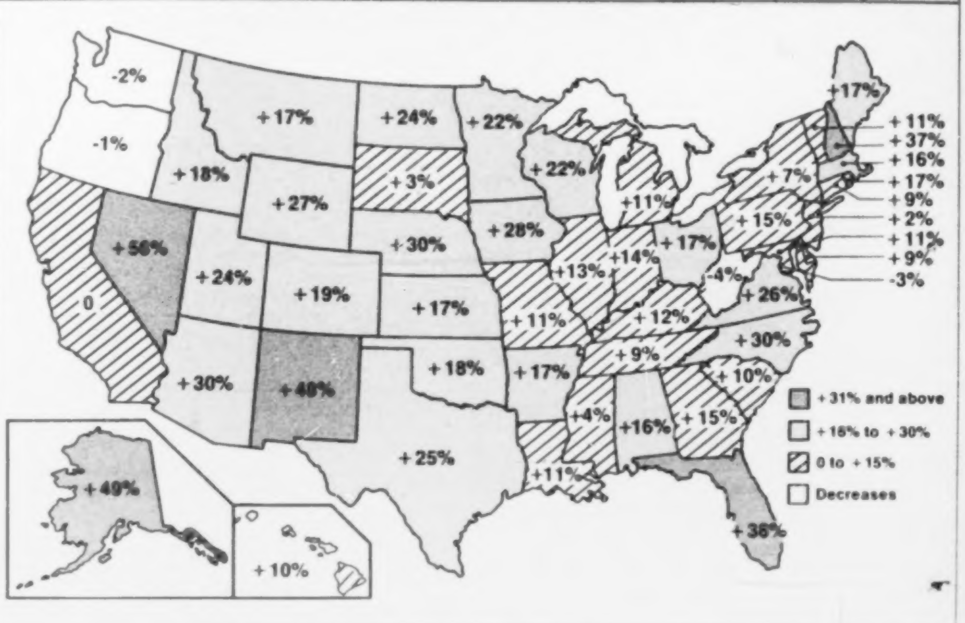
Federal student-loan default rate: 14.6%

Dollars in default: $10,735,000

MISCELLANY

★ The only law school in Nevada closed in 1987 when its parent institution—Old College in Reno—shut its doors.

Percentage Change in College Enrollment: 1976 to 1986



★ This year, the international division of the University of Nevada at Reno opened a branch campus in Tokyo that will offer two-year certificate programs.

★ The U.S. Supreme Court is scheduled to hear a case this fall involving Jerry Tarkanian, the controversial basketball coach at the University of Nevada at Las Vegas, who sued the National Collegiate Athletic Association after it tried to suspend him for rules violations.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Nevada at Reno, founded in 1874.

New Hampshire

Nearly half of all college students in New Hampshire attend private institutions of higher education. The state, which has no sales or income tax, has had a long tradition of fiscal conservatism. Those two factors have combined to keep public higher education from becoming a major issue or priority.

According to Research Associations of Washington, which compiles comparative data on state support of higher education, New Hampshire ranks near the bottom in both the proportion of state and local tax revenues appropriated for higher education and in the amount of state and local tax dollars spent per student.

The state's Republican Governor, John H. Sununu, was once an engineering professor and dean at Tufts University, but he has generally supported the state's past financial policies.

Even so, pressures for changes in the state's traditions are building. New Hampshire's population has grown from about 600,000 in the mid-1960's to more than a million, and many of the newcomers are well-educated professionals.

The state legislature, known as the General Court, did not consider budget issues this year, and it failed to act on a measure that would have established a plan to allow parents to purchase certificates for their children's tuition years before the children enroll in college.

The state's governance structure includes a coordinating board—the Postsecondary Education Commission—and two governing boards—the Board of Trustees of the University of New Hampshire and the State Board of Vocational/Technical Education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,057,000 (Rank: 40)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.2%
18 to 24	11.5%
25 to 34	18.4%
35 and older	44.8%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.4%
Black	0.4%
White	98.9%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	72.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.1%
At least 4 years of college	18.2%

Per-capita personal income: $17,529

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	13,120
1998-99 (estimate)	13,076

High-school dropout rate: 26.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: John H. Sununu (R), term ends 1989

Governor's higher-education adviser: Joe Lutjeharms, Department of Education, Concord 03301; (402) 471-2465

U.S. Senators: Gordon J. Humphrey (R), term ends 1991; Warren Rudman (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
0 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Judd Gregg (R), Robert C. Smith (R)

General Court: Senate, 8 Democrats, 16 Republicans; House, 130 Democrats, 264 Republicans, 6 vacancies

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	4
Public 2-year institutions	8
Private 4-year institutions	12
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	28

Vocational institutions: 40

Statewide coordinating board:
New Hampshire Postsecondary Education Commission
2 Beacon Street
Concord 03301
(603) 271-2555
James A. Busselle, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,123
At private institutions	810

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	73.1%
At private institutions	49.2%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.2%
At private institutions	27.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$30,900
At public 2-year institutions	$22,200
At private 4-year institutions	$32,100
At private 2-year institutions	$15,600

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	21,506
At public 2-year institutions	7,226
At private 4-year institutions	22,551
At private 2-year institutions	2,593
Total	53,876

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.8%
Full-time	65.3%
Minority	3.1%
Foreign	1.3%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 36.8%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 54% of all new college students enrolled in New Hampshire; 57% of all New Hampshire residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Continued on Following Page

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Voluntary Support of Higher Education

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

	98 doctoral institutions	130 comprehensive institutions	41 general baccalaureate institutions	21 specialized institutions	290 4-year institutions	133 2-year institutions	Total for 423 institutions
PURPOSES OF SUPPORT							
Current operations							
Unrestricted	$ 113,104,000	$ 26,602,000	$ 4,962,000	$ 15,452,000	$ 160,120,000	$ 5,290,000	$ 165,410,000
Restricted	1,119,013,000	103,622,000	11,208,000	124,421,000	1,358,263,000	14,416,000	1,372,679,000
Capital	266,601,000	39,158,000	2,263,000	41,609,000	349,630,000	11,785,000	361,416,000
Endowment							
Unrestricted	23,133,000	5,629,000	2,221,000	4,229,000	35,211,000	3,598,000	38,809,000
Restricted	427,191,000	40,807,000	8,538,000	19,656,000	496,192,000	8,323,000	504,516,000
Loan funds	12,030,000	642,000	414,000	636,000	13,722,000	46,000	13,768,000
SOURCES OF SUPPORT							
Alumni	$ 460,522,000	$ 40,320,000	$ 9,032,000	$ 18,648,000	$ 528,432,000	$ 4,848,000	$ 533,280,000
Parents	5,305,000	3,673,000	252,000	52,000	9,282,000	74,000	9,357,000
Other individuals	370,727,000	58,623,000	9,162,000	58,016,000	496,528,000	11,733,000	508,261,000
Foundations	304,687,000	26,015,000	3,234,000	65,552,000	396,488,000	6,499,000	402,987,000
Corporations and businesses	593,616,000	70,786,000	7,061,000	44,056,000	715,520,000	17,613,000	733,133,000
Religious organizations	1,720,000	121,000	33,000	18,000	1,893,000	65,000	1,957,000
Other organizations	224,494,000	17,010,000	832,000	22,660,000	264,996,000	2,627,000	267,623,000
FORMS OF GIVING							
Realized bequests							
For current operations	$ 29,819,000	$ 2,373,000	$ 331,000	$ 19,682,000	$ 52,206,000	$ 345,000	$ 52,550,000
For capital assets	99,459,000	11,249,000	1,636,000	5,068,000	117,412,000	1,543,000	118,955,000
Trusts, pooled income funds, and annuities	69,501,000	7,225,000	2,403,000	2,456,000	81,586,000	872,000	82,458,000
ALUMNI GIVING							
Total alumni of record	10,608,064	4,153,096	338,369	294,040	15,393,569	864,382	16,257,951
Alumni solicited	7,143,368	3,002,179	239,666	233,358	10,618,571	402,424	11,020,995
Alumni donors	1,360,960	409,017	59,970	55,673	1,885,620	20,916	1,906,536
GIFTS OF PROPERTY							
Company products	$ 62,965,000	$ 21,730,000	$ 611,000	$ 9,697,000	$ 95,003,000	$ 5,250,000	$ 100,254,000
Other, corporations	40,075,000	7,667,000	219,000	2,289,000	50,250,000	5,693,000	55,943,000
Other, non-corporations	93,361,000	14,220,000	3,776,000	4,578,000	115,935,000	2,809,000	118,745,000
CORPORATIONS' MATCHING GIFTS							
Total number of gifts matched	132,644	23,701	2,358	7,329	166,032	1,253	167,285
Support from matching-gift programs	$ 30,907,000	$ 3,924,000	$ 570,000	$ 2,055,000	$ 37,455,000	$ 256,000	$ 37,711,000
TOTAL SUPPORT	**$1,961,071,000**	**$216,459,000**	**$29,607,000**	**$206,002,000**	**$2,413,138,000**	**$43,460,000**	**$2,456,598,000**

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

	56 doctoral institutions	133 comprehensive institutions	403 general baccalaureate institutions	126 specialized institutions	718 4-year institutions	33 2-year institutions	Total for 751 institutions
PURPOSES OF SUPPORT							
Current operations							
Unrestricted	$ 260,374,000	$163,853,000	$389,114,000	$ 89,323,000	$ 902,664,000	$ 9,119,000	$ 911,783,000
Restricted	950,537,000	121,406,000	179,462,000	103,764,000	1,355,169,000	3,250,000	1,358,419,000
Capital	422,275,000	199,156,000	242,367,000	55,964,000	919,763,000	5,616,000	925,379,000
Endowment							
Unrestricted	92,374,000	59,404,000	120,029,000	18,977,000	290,784,000	1,405,000	292,189,000
Restricted	753,770,000	190,983,000	359,285,000	51,166,000	1,355,204,000	2,622,000	1,357,826,000
Loan funds	6,034,000	2,377,000	8,201,000	4,209,000	20,821,000	41,000	20,861,000
SOURCES OF SUPPORT							
Alumni	$ 768,779,000	$216,326,000	$455,328,000	$ 42,719,000	$1,483,152,000	$ 3,775,000	$1,486,928,000
Parents	28,003,000	21,221,000	41,542,000	1,368,000	92,134,000	522,000	92,656,000
Other individuals	506,576,000	189,872,000	350,495,000	111,135,000	1,158,078,000	7,139,000	1,165,217,000
Foundations	544,174,000	102,082,000	195,121,000	54,907,000	896,284,000	3,030,000	899,314,000
Corporations and businesses	508,213,000	147,826,000	119,921,000	56,242,000	832,201,000	3,458,000	835,659,000
Religious organizations	14,475,000	39,648,000	85,333,000	31,073,000	170,528,000	3,314,000	173,841,000
Other organizations	115,144,000	20,205,000	50,719,000	25,961,000	212,028,000	816,000	212,844,000
FORMS OF GIVING							
Realized bequests							
For current operations	$ 64,929,000	$ 14,502,000	$ 37,411,000	$ 22,170,000	$ 139,013,000	$ 228,000	$ 139,241,000
For capital assets	180,815,000	99,907,000	146,165,000	18,054,000	444,941,000	1,108,000	446,049,000
Trusts, pooled income funds, and annuities	170,636,000	40,670,000	110,472,000	20,246,000	342,024,000	815,000	342,839,000
ALUMNI GIVING							
Total alumni of record	4,302,088	3,049,279	4,108,413	852,465	12,312,245	184,221	12,496,466
Alumni solicited	3,111,681	2,417,331	3,426,860	662,222	9,618,094	158,028	9,776,122
Alumni donors	1,022,895	579,936	1,078,477	169,422	2,850,730	27,136	2,877,866
GIFTS OF PROPERTY							
Company products	$ 95,738,000	$ 5,652,000	$ 6,018,000	$ 8,135,000	$ 115,543,000	$ 104,000	$ 115,646,000
Other, corporations	11,849,000	60,721,000	6,178,000	4,361,000	83,109,000	54,000	83,163,000
Other, non-corporations	42,203,000	24,021,000	37,218,000	9,129,000	112,571,000	823,000	113,393,000
CORPORATIONS' MATCHING GIFTS							
Total number of gifts matched	106,566	58,317	101,351	17,959	284,193	2,263	286,456
Support from matching-gift programs	$ 35,527,000	$ 17,385,000	$ 32,913,000	$ 5,094,000	$ 90,919,000	$ 412,000	$ 91,330,000
TOTAL SUPPORT	**$2,485,364,000**	**$737,180,000**	**$1,298,452,000**	**$323,404,000**	**$4,844,405,000**	**$22,053,000**	**$4,866,458,000**

SOURCES OF SUPPORT

			Percentage increase	
Sources	1986-87 *	Per cent	1-year	5-year
Alumni/alumnae	$2,346	27.6%	+ 28.5%	+ 89.2%
Other individuals	$2,066	24.3%	+ 16.0%	+ 88.3%
Corporations	$1,819	21.4%	+ 6.9%	+ 86.4%
Foundations	$1,513	17.8%	+ 11.0%	+ 50.8%
Religious organizations	$ 204	2.4%	- 3.3%	+ 16.6%
Other	$ 552	6.5%	+ 6.6%	+ 49.6%
Total	**$8,500**	**100.0%**	**+ 14.9%**	**+ 74.9%**
Price indices				
Consumer Price Index			+ 2.8%	+ 19.1%
Higher Education Price Index			+ 4.2%	+ 30.0%

* Millions of dollars, estimate

Note: The figures cover 1986-87.

TRENDS IN GIVING

		Per student	
Academic years	Total	Current	Adjusted†
1970-71	$1,860,000,000	$217	$183
1975-75	2,410,000,000	215	130
1980-81	4,230,000,000	350	135
1985-86	7,400,000,000	604	186
1986-87	8,500,000,000	680	203
Average annual change			
1970-71 to 1975-76	+ 5.3%	- 0.2%	- 6.6%
1975-76 to 1980-81	+ 11.9%	+ 10.2%	+ 0.8%
1980-81 to 1985-86	+ 11.8%	+ 11.5%	+ 6.6%
1985-86 to 1986-87	+ 14.9%	+ 12.6%	+ 9.1%

† Adjusted to 1967 dollars, according to Consumer Price Index.

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

New Hampshire
CONTINUED

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	24.3%
Private institutions	75.7%
4-year institutions	92.3%
2-year institutions	7.7%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of New Hampshire	1.7%
Plymouth State College	1.3%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

New Hampshire College	6.0%
Dartmouth College	11.1%

Test scores: Students averaged 938 on the SAT, which was taken by 65% of New Hampshire's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 2,132
Most popular: business, 23%; health, 19%

Bachelor's 6,558
Most popular: business, 26%; social sciences, 13%

Master's 1,399
Most popular: business, 52%; education, 19%

Doctorate 57
Most popular: life sciences, 25%; physical sciences, 25%

Professional 167
Most popular: law, 64%; medicine, 37%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,190
At public 2-year institutions	$1,514
At private 4-year institutions	$8,401
At private 2-year institutions	$2,710

Most expensive public institution:
University of New Hampshire, $2,768

Most expensive private institution:
Dartmouth College, $13,335

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$3,416	43.2%
Public 2-year	$1,652	34.2%
Private 4-year	$6,693	56.4%
Private 2-year	$2,901	82.2%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$183,959,000
Private institutions	$264,440,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $42,171,000

Sources:

Federal government	70.1%
State and local governments	7.6%
Industry	3.4%
The institution itself	11.6%
Other	7.3%

Largest endowment:

Dartmouth College	$537,272,000

Top fund raisers:

Dartmouth College	$47,351,000
Colby-Sawyer College	$1,906,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $66,901,000

Two-year change: Up 33%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $857,000; 2,100 awards
Merit-based: $134,000; 188 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus: Gordon A. Haaland, University of New Hampshire: $82,300 (1987-88)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$6,010,000
GI Bill	$3,073,000
Pell Grants	$5,721,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$6,573,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$14,214,000
National Science Foundation	$4,049,000
Department of Defense	$2,765,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,744,000
Department of Energy	$814,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 8.0%

Dollars in default: $12,354,000

MISCELLANY

★ Dartmouth College has been a pioneer in providing computing for *academic work. Ninety-eight per* cent of the college's students comply with its recommendation that they purchase Apple MacIntosh computers.

★ This fall the business school at Dartmouth will begin the first American-style graduate business program in Japan, in conjunction with the International University of Japan. The curriculum will focus on international management.

★ Established in 1965, Daniel Webster College offers programs in aviation, business, and engineering. Adjacent to an airport, the college has two flight simulators and 18 aircraft available for flight training.

★ Franklin Pierce College's fire department is made up entirely of student volunteers.

★ Dartmouth, founded in 1769, is the oldest higher-education institution in New Hampshire.

New Jersey

HIGHER-EDUCATION LEADERS in New Jersey would like to see their state become as well known for the quality of its colleges and universities as it once was for the excellence of its turnpike. If some of the higher-education developments of recent years provide any clue, the idea may not be far-fetched.

The state's public colleges and universities, which faced declining enrollments and tight financing after the system's growth years during the mid-1970's, have been steadily gaining ground in recent years, thanks both to an expanding state economy and to supportive state officials. Republican Gov. Thomas H. Kean, a former high-school teacher, is seen as a strong advocate of public and private higher education, and considers both types of institution important to the state's higher-education system.

Private higher education has a long tradition in New Jersey: Princeton University was founded in 1746 and, 20 years later, Queen's College—now Rutgers University, a public institution—was established by royal charter. Princeton plays a prominent role in higher education statewide as well as nationally. It and other private institutions receive subsidies from the state for each New Jersey resident they enroll, and they have received significant amounts of state funds for construction and research projects. A coalition of private institutions works aggressively with state officials. Among other things, it has commissioned a study examining the role of private higher education in the state.

In recent years, however, many of the state's public institutions—among them the Rutgers University system, the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, the nine state colleges, and the two-year county colleges—have seen their profiles rise along with their budgets. They have been credited with carrying out innovative programs that have attracted national attention.

One such innovation is the state's challenge-grant program, started by Governor Kean. Under that program, institutions can compete for millions of dollars in grant money to carry out special programs not financed by their regular operating budgets.

Some observers of higher-education trends have predicted it could become a national model, although state higher-education officials caution that money for the program must not supplant regular higher-education spending.

Another innovation is the New Jersey Commission on Science and Technology, a quasi-public group that has established several university centers to conduct research in fields deemed important to the state's economic development. A few private institutions are involved in the centers.

Yet another innovation, this one still in the early stages, is a comprehensive assessment plan under which students, faculty members, and institutions in the public sector would be evaluated according to a broad range of factors. Initially, the plan raised eyebrows among faculty-union leaders, who play a strong role in state higher-education politics. State officials say, however, that the new evaluation plan won't be simply a test that measures minimum skills, but one that helps students, faculty members, and institutions determine how they can become more effective.

Despite its recent successes, the state's higher-education system still faces problems. Efforts are under way to educate more members of the large minority population and to persuade more residents to attend institutions in New Jersey. (Traditionally, a high proportion of New Jersey's student-age population has elected to study in other states.)

The Board of Higher Education, which coordinates postsecondary education in the state, has become increasingly influential under Governor Kean. There are 31 individual governing boards for public institutions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 7,672,000 (Rank: 9)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.9%
18 to 24	11.0%
25 to 34	16.4%
35 and older	48.7%

Continued on Following Page

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

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New Jersey

CONTINUED

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	1.5%
Black	12.6%
White	83.6%
Other and unknown	2.2%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	6.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.5%
At least 4 years of college	18.3%

Per-capita personal income: $20,352

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	92,617
1998-99 (estimate)	80,489

High-school dropout rate: 22.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Thomas H. Kean (R), term ends 1990

Governor's higher-education adviser: Marla Ucelli, State House, CN-001, Trenton 08625; (609) 292-6000

U.S. Senators: Bill Bradley (D), term ends 1991; Frank R. Lautenberg (D), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives: 7 Democrats, 6 Republicans, 1 vacancy Jim Courter (R), Bernard J. Dwyer (D), James J. Florio (D), Dean A. Gallo (R), Frank J. Guarini (D), William J. Hughes (D), Matthew J. Rinaldo (R), Peter W. Rodino, Jr. (D), Robert A. Roe (D), Marge Roukema (R), H. James Saxton (R), Christopher H. Smith (R), Robert G. Torricelli (D)

Legislature: Senate, 24 Democrats, 16 Republicans; House, 38 Democrats, 42 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	17
Private 4-year institutions	26
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	61

Vocational institutions: 283

Statewide coordinating board:
Department of Higher Education
20 West Street, CN542
Trenton 08625
(609) 292-4310
T. Edward Hollander, chancellor

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities in New Jersey
P.O. Box 206
797 Springfield Avenue
Summit 07901
(201) 277-3738
Frank Mertz, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: Camden County College, Rider College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	6,605
At private institutions	2,527

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	74.4%
At private institutions	66.0%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	31.9%
At private institutions	24.7%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$36,900
At public 2-year institutions	$30,600
At private 4-year institutions	$36,000
At private 2-year institutions	$25,600

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	131,382
At public 2-year institutions	104,391
At private 4-year institutions	57,127
At private 2-year institutions	2,413
Total	295,313

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.1%
Full-time	49.9%
Minority	18.6%
Foreign	3.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 1.6%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 90% of all new college students enrolled in New Jersey; 64% of all New Jersey residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	84.8%
Private institutions	15.2%
4-year institutions	59.0%
2-year institutions	41.0%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Rutgers University at New Brunswick	18.2%
Montclair State College	17.2%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Seton Hall University	12.3%
Princeton University	14.7%

Test scores: Students averaged 892 on the SAT, which was taken by 70% of New Jersey's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 10,473
Most popular: business, 31%; general studies, 25%

Bachelor's 23,450
Most popular: business, 28%; social sciences, 12%

Master's 6,303
Most popular: education, 26%; business, 25%

Doctorate 735
Most popular: philosophy or theology, 15%; education, 14%

Professional 1,690
Most popular: law, 45%; theology, 24%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,861
At public 2-year institutions	$763
At private 4-year institutions	$8,221
At private 2-year institutions	$1,200

Most expensive public institution: New Jersey Institute of Technology, $3,220

Most expensive private institution: Princeton University, $13,380

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$2,033	20.2%
Public 2-year	$1,263	28.1%
Private 4-year	$6,770	51.0%
Private 2-year	$4,613	80.8%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,406,490,000
Private institutions	$714,733,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $180,264,000

Sources:

Federal government	46.3%
State and local governments	12.7%
Industry	4.5%
The institution itself	26.3%
Other	10.1%

Largest endowment:

Princeton University	$2,291,110,000

Top fund raisers:

Princeton University	$90,809,000
Rutgers University	$21,483,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,013,299,000

Two-year change: Up 20%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $73,349,000; 54,673 awards
Merit-based: $3,563,000; 3,366 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Edward J. Bloustein, Rutgers University at New Brunswick: $120,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$38,836,000
GI Bill	$9,142,000
Pell Grants	$62,353,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$77,383,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$33,437,000
National Science Foundation	$22,699,000
Department of Defense	$14,189,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,993,000
Department of Energy	$5,435,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 13.1%

Dollars in default: $266,193,000

MISCELLANY

★ Rutgers has one of the nation's most innovative women's-studies programs, especially known for its work in integrating scholarship on women into traditional courses. The university coordinates a statewide grant program that allows colleges to apply for state money to finance so-called mainstreaming projects.

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*** The Standard & Poor's (S&P) 500 Index is an unmanaged group of stocks considered to be representative of the stock market in general.

★ Princeton University is the site of the John von Neumann National Supercomputer Center, a National Science Foundation center that is operated by a consortium of 13 institutions, including Rutgers.

★ Several of New Jersey's two-year colleges help provide job training and counseling to welfare recipients under a special state program.

★ Princeton is the oldest institution of higher education in New Jersey. It was founded in 1746.

New Mexico

After a period of bitter infighting at the University of New Mexico and financial problems caused largely by a depressed energy economy, the state's higher-education system appears poised for change.

Whether the system succeeds in making changes, say those who have studied it in recent years, will hinge on whether the state can answer several key questions. Among them: Can New Mexico's public four-year institutions and community colleges develop strong, clear missions? Can the system improve quality while providing sufficient access to the state's large Hispanic and American Indian populations? Can the universities become an important force in shaping economic development?

Whether the state will have enough money to bring about those changes is another issue. Lately it hasn't, and some institutions worry that too many lean budget years may lead to an exodus of faculty members.

However, New Mexico's economy, once heavily dependent on oil and gas, continues to diversify, and its population is growing. Republican Gov. Garrey E. Carruthers, a former agricultural-economics professor, has taken a strong interest in higher education and is expected to push for reforms.

Legislators are also interested in seeing improvements in the system, but say they want to see the state get more for its money. In the past, many have expressed concern over funds spent on remedial education, arguing that such courses should not be offered at universities.

The University of New Mexico, meanwhile, is recovering from a bitter fight that led to the departure of its president, Tom J. Farer, in 1986. Then-Gov. Toney Anaya had opposed the selection of Mr. Farer from the beginning and wanted to reopen the search process, prompting accusations of political interference. A succession of clashes over minority hiring, the part that regents played in university affairs, and other issues eventually caused Mr. Farer to leave.

Only three private higher-education institutions operate in the state. One is St. John's College, the second campus of St. John's College in Maryland.

The Commission on Higher Education, whose members are appointed by the governor, is the statewide coordinating agency for postsecondary education. There are 11 governing boards for public institutions.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,500,000 (Rank: 37)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.8%
18 to 24	11.4%
25 to 34	17.5%
35 and older	41.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	8.2%
Asian	0.6%
Black	1.8%
White	76.0%
Other and unknown	13.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	36.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	68.9%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.7%
At least 4 years of college	17.6%

Per-capita personal income: $11,875

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	16,830
1998-99 (estimate)	20,468

High-school dropout rate: 27.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Garrey E. Carruthers (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Marlis Mann, State Capitol, Santa Fe 87503; (505) 827-3000

U.S. Senators: Jeff Bingaman (D), term ends 1989; Pete V. Domenici (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 2 Republicans
Manuel Lujan, Jr. (R), Bill Richardson (D), Joe Skeen (R)

Legislature: Senate, 21 Democrats, 21 Republicans; House, 47 Democrats, 23 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	12
Private 4-year institutions	3
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	21

Vocational institutions: 55

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
1068 Cerrillos Road
Santa Fe 87501
(505) 827-8300
Dewayne Matthews, executive director

Private-college association:
New Mexico Independent
College Association
College of Santa Fe
LaSalle Hall, Room B-205
Saint Michael's Drive
Santa Fe 87501
(505) 473-6271
Robert E. Rhodes, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	2,220
At private institutions	56

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	58.8%
At private institutions	47.7%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	23.0%
At private institutions	42.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$30,300
At public 2-year institutions	$26,900
At private 4-year institutions	$20,600
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

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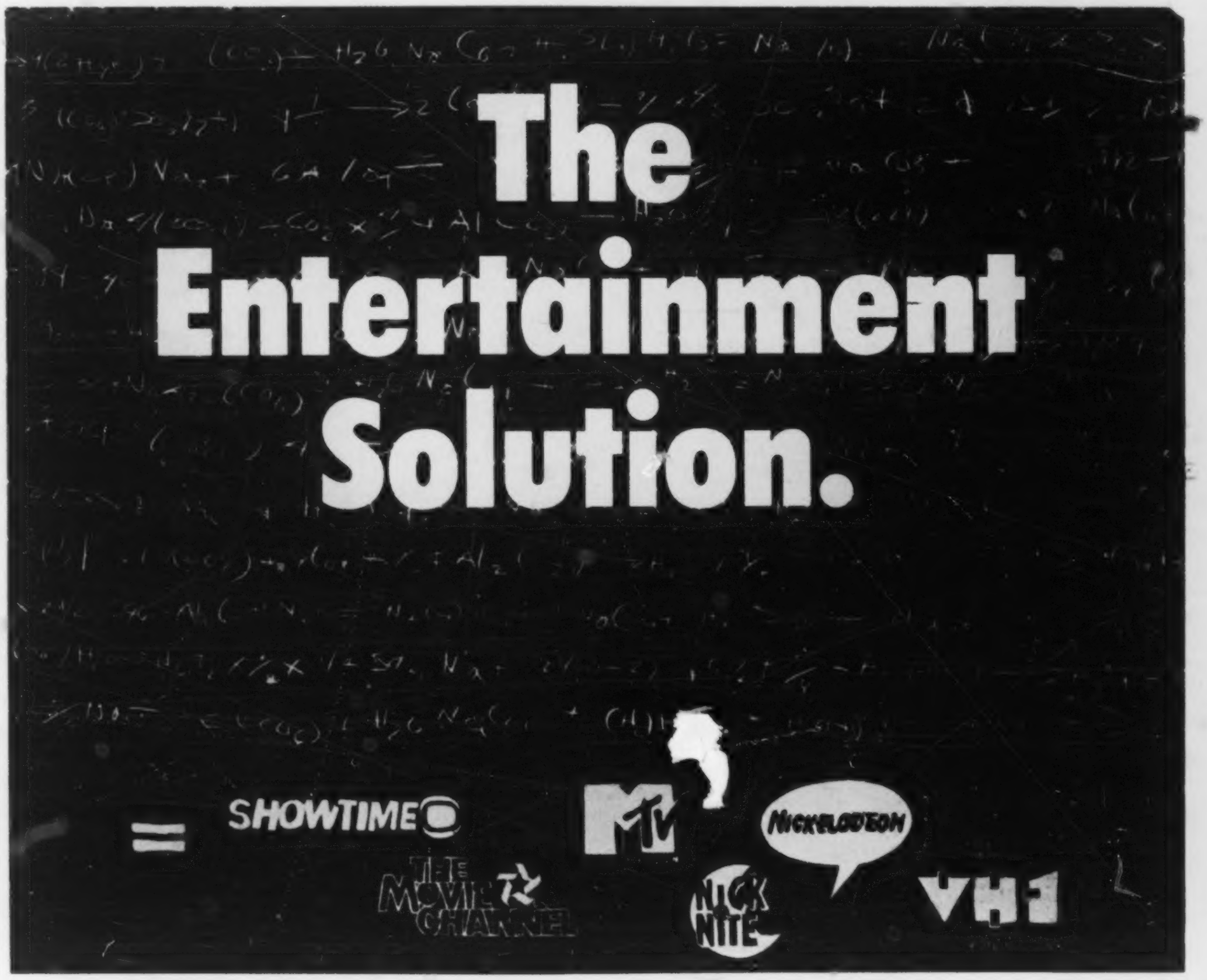

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New Mexico
CONTINUED

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	46,246
At public 2-year institutions	32,319
At private 4-year institutions	1,705
At private 2-year institutions	0
Total	80,270

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.5%
Full-time	49.0%
Minority	35.4%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 47.5%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 80% of all new college students enrolled in New Mexico; 79% of all New Mexico residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	97.6%
Private institutions	2.4%
4-year institutions	52.0%
2-year institutions	48.0%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of New Mexico main campus	29.6%
New Mexico State University main campus	26.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

College of Santa Fe	42.3%
College of the Southwest	20.4%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.0 on the ACT, which was taken by 54% of New Mexico's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	2,457
Most popular: health, 27%; business, 20%	
Bachelor's	4,725
Most popular: business, 23%; engineering, 15%	
Master's	1,771
Most popular: education, 38%; business, 16%	
Doctorate	209
Most popular: education, 29%; engineering, 14%	
Professional	191
Most popular: law, 62%; medicine, 38%	

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$915
At public 2-year institutions	$407
At private 4-year institutions	$3,649
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:
New Mexico State University, $1,284

Most expensive private institution:
St. John's College, $11,200

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$997	10.2%
Public 2-year	$597	9.8%
Private 4-year	$5,715	59.5%
Private 2-year	n/a	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$456,600,000
Private institutions	$16,500,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $118,508,000

Sources:

Federal government	64.4%
State and local governments	14.6%
Industry	12.5%
The institution itself	5.7%
Other	2.9%

Largest endowment:

University of New Mexico	$38,000,000

Top fund raisers:

University of New Mexico	$9,234,000
New Mexico Military Institute	$4,619,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $261,649,000

Two-year change: Up 12%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,461,000; 1,700 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Gerald W. May, University of New Mexico: $100,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$13,414,000
GI Bill	$9,145,000
Pell Grants	$26,086,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$7,570,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$10,163,000
National Science Foundation	$3,867,000
Department of Defense	$52,150,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,336,000
Department of Energy	$3,131,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 8.4%

Dollars in default: $8,294,000

MISCELLANY

★ The student body at the Institute of American Indian Arts, a junior college that gets most of its operating funds from the federal government, is 99 per cent American Indian.

★ San Juan College has a "Possible Dream Scholarship" program to encourage students in junior high school to prepare for college both financially and academically. The plan combines a monthly savings requirement, a scholarship, academic counseling, and a guarantee that tuition for participating students will not rise.

★ The Los Alamos National Laboratory in Los Alamos, one of three national laboratories that the University of California system operates for the Energy Department, grew out of federal nuclear research done in the 1940's, including the Manhattan Project.

★ New Mexico State's first graduation ceremony was scheduled for March 10, 1893, but the university canceled it because the lone senior had been killed the night before by a local cowboy.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the New Mexico State University main campus, founded in 1888.

New York

NEW YORK STATE has two huge public university systems in addition to dozens of private colleges and universities of all types.

Both university systems—the State University of New York and the City University of New York—include community colleges, professional schools, and research universities.

Both systems are also only the latest configuration of the state's public colleges and universities, which previously were operated more independently.

The 64-campus SUNY system is spread throughout the state, with graduate and research programs centered on four campuses: Albany, Binghamton, Buffalo, and Stony Brook. The system's size has made it difficult to bring about rapid change, but some campuses, most notably the Buffalo campus in the last five years, have been able to make major improvements.

CUNY, after several years of tight budgets during New York City's financial crisis, is now growing again. A major program to build new facilities was begun last year, and many programs to help the New York City schools have also been started.

Student groups and faculty unions are extremely active in both of the public university systems.

They regularly press state officials and college boards on issues of concern to them.

The New York State Board of Regents, whose members are selected by the Legislature, coordinates education at all levels in the state. Conflicts between the regents and the university boards, appointed by the Governor, have created some problems for the systems.

In addition, public higher education in New York must contend with strong private colleges. Research universities such as Columbia and New York University and liberal-arts colleges such as Colgate, Hamilton, and Vassar wield great influence in Albany.

Many state policies are affected by that influence. Most economic-development programs involving universities are open to private as well as public institutions. A well-financed student-aid program provides large grants to students attending private colleges. Cornell University, a private institution that operates several SUNY units, is the state's land-grant college.

The way New York's public and private colleges handle higher-education policies has been influential nationally.

After the New York Legislature enacted "truth in testing" laws that require producers of standardized tests to provide certain information to test-takers, many other states followed suit. The state is also a leader in medical education, an area now being closely examined by New York officials.

The public and private colleges have some problems in common. Among the leading issues are: finding ways to help more inner-city high-school students graduate and enroll in college, and financing much-needed improvements in college facilities.

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KDO2

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 17,825,000 (Rank: 2)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.5%
18 to 24	11.1%
25 to 34	16.8%
35 and older	47.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	1.9%
Black	13.7%
White	79.9%
Other and unknown	4.3%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	9.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.3%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	32.2%
At least 4 years of college	17.9%

Per-capita personal income: $18,004

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	187,090
1998-99 (estimate)	170,194

High-school dropout rate: 35.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Mario M. Cuomo (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Cornelius J. Foley, State Capitol, Room 242, Albany 12224; (518) 474-8390

U.S. Senators: Alfonse M. D'Amato (R), term ends 1993; Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
19 Democrats, 14 Republicans, 1 vacancy
Gary L. Ackerman (D), Sherwood L. Boehlert (R), Joseph J. DioGuardi (R), Thomas J. Downey (D), Hamilton Fish, Jr. (R), Floyd H. Flake (D), Robert Garcia (D), Benjamin A. Gilman (R), Bill Green (R), George J. Hochbrueckner (D), Frank Horton (R), Amo Houghton (R), Jack F. Kemp (R), John J. LaFalce (D), Norman F. Lent (R), Thomas J. Manton (D), David O'B. Martin (R), Raymond J. McGrath (R), Matthew F. McHugh (D), Guy V. Molinari (R), Robert J. Mrazek (D), Henry J. Nowak (D), Major R. Owens (D), Charles B. Rangel (D), James H. Scheuer (D), Charles E. Schumer (D), Louise M. Slaughter (D), Stephen J. Solarz (D), Gerald B.H. Solomon (R), Samuel S. Stratton (D), Edolphus Towns (D), Ted Weiss (D), George C. Wortley (R)

Legislature: Senate, 26 Democrats, 35 Republicans; House, 93 Democrats, 57 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	42
Public 2-year institutions	44
Private 4-year institutions	175
Private 2-year institutions	47
Total	308

Vocational institutions: 515

Statewide coordinating board:
New York State Education Department
Cultural Education Center
Room 5B28
Albany 12230
(518) 474-5851
Donald J. Nolan, deputy commissioner for higher and professional education

Private-college association:
Commission on Independent Colleges and Universities in New York
17 Elk Street
Albany 12224
(518) 436-4781
C. Mark Lawton, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: Onondaga Community College, State University of New York, Yeshiva University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: Brooklyn College, Marist College

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	19,558
At private institutions	16,347

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	69.7%
At private institutions	57.9%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.8%
At private institutions	28.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$38,800
At public 2-year institutions	$33,600
At private 4-year institutions	$35,000
At private 2-year institutions	$18,100

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	346,588
At public 2-year institutions	226,864
At private 4-year institutions	399,513
At private 2-year institutions	33,035
Total	1,006,000

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.7%
Full-time	63.9%
Minority	21.7%
Foreign	3.2%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 7.1%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 86% of all new college students enrolled in New York; 83% of all New York residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	66.9%
Private institutions	33.1%
4-year institutions	70.6%
2-year institutions	29.4%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

State University of New York at Buffalo	11.5%
Hunter College of the City University of New York	44.2%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

New York University	19.0%
Syracuse University	8.7%

Test scores: Students averaged 894 on the SAT, which was taken by 70% of New York's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	50,227
Most popular: business, 38%; general studies, 15%	
Bachelor's	86,719
Most popular: business, 22%; social sciences, 12%	
Master's	31,536
Most popular: education, 23%; business, 21%	
Doctorate	3,411
Most popular: education, 15%; psychology, 14%	
Professional	6,765
Most popular: law, 56%; medicine, 26%	

Continued on Following Page

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New York
CONTINUED

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,431
At public 2-year institutions	$1,340
At private 4-year institutions	$7,364
At private 2-year institutions	$4,795

Most expensive public institution:
Cornell University statutory schools, $5,240

Most expensive private institution:
Bard College, $13,560

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,654	15.6%
Public 2-year	$1,355	26.8%
Private 4-year	$7,331	50.5%
Private 2-year	$4,693	65.8%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$3,802,602,000
Private institutions	$5,594,159,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $1,047,184,000

Sources:

Federal government	68.4%
State and local governments	4.7%
Industry	5.5%
The institution itself	11.2%
Other	10.2%

Largest endowment:
Columbia University $1,387,060,000

Top fund raisers:

Cornell University	$149,702,000
Columbia University	$104,646,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $2,936,954,000

Two-year change: Up 15%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $392,451,000; 317,800 awards
Merit-based: $6,331,698; 67,675 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Steven B. Sample, State University of New York at Buffalo: $115,000 (1987-88)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$65,232,000
GI Bill	$24,268,000
Pell Grants	$405,577,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$318,244,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$422,814,000
National Science Foundation	$116,412,000
Department of Defense	$51,110,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,736,000
Department of Energy	$34,209,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 13.7%

Dollars in default: $930,301,000

MISCELLANY

★ New York City is generally considered the center of activity of foundations in the United States. The Ford Foundation, the wealthiest private grant-making fund, with $5.3-billion in assets, has its headquarters in the city. Among others involved in higher education are the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Rockefeller and Andrew W. Mellon Foundations.

★ Service academies: New York is home to the U.S. Military Academy (at West Point) and the Merchant Marine Academy (at Kings Point).

★ All students at Cooper Union, an engineering, architecture, and art school in Manhattan, receive a full scholarship covering tuition, and room and board. Peter Cooper, the inventor and entrepreneur who founded the institution in 1859, required the full scholarships as a condition of his donating the school's original endowment.

★ The State University of New York at Stony Brook owns the East Hampton estate of the late Abstract Expressionist painters Jackson Pollock and Lee Krasner. The university is turning the house and studio into a museum and study center.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in New York is Columbia University, founded in 1754.

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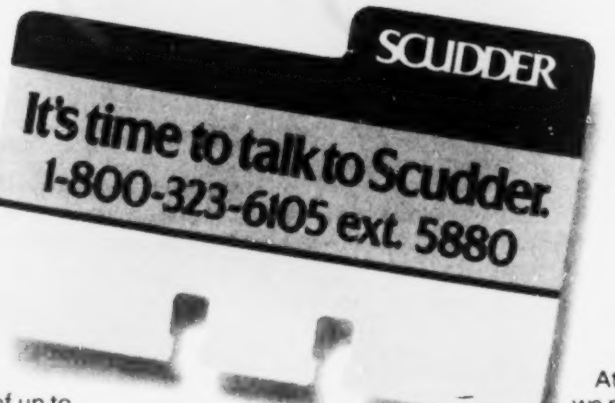

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North Carolina

AS PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION in the Tar Heel State approaches its bicentennial (the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill was founded in 1789), the prestige of the state's colleges and universities continues to grow.

Chapel Hill has long had an outstanding reputation, and with tuition costs rising at elite private universities in recent years, it has attracted more and more applicants from all across the country.

Other campuses in the University of North Carolina system are growing. North Carolina State, the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, and East Carolina University have expanded in recent years, and all enjoy strong support from state officials and local communities.

Other sectors of higher education are prospering as well. North Carolina has a vast, 58-campus, community-college system, and private higher education is strong. Duke University is nationally known for many of its academic programs; together with U.N.C.–Chapel Hill and North Carolina State, it forms the points of the "Research Triangle" of high-technology businesses and research centers that has helped the state's economy thrive in recent years.

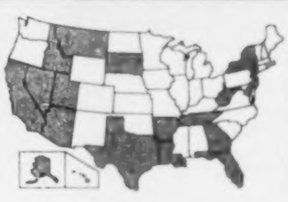
North Carolina also has a strong tradition of colleges affiliated with religious groups and of historically black institutions. Among the former are Campbell and Wake Forest Universities (Southern Baptist) and Davidson College (Presbyterian).

The state has five public black colleges, of which North Carolina A&T State University is the most prestigious. Of the seven private black colleges, some, such as Johnson C. Smith University, are on the upswing, while others are facing difficult financial times.

As a state with so many types of college, North Carolina has a host of higher-education issues to address. Among those currently commanding attention are the following:

Many supporters of U.N.C. at Chapel Hill are concerned that their campus has lost some of its political clout and financial support because it is part of a 14-campus system; some politicians want to limit further the number of students from outside the state who can attend public colleges in North Carolina; legislators and community-college trustees differ over the proper degree of state control over the two-year campuses; some of the Southern Baptist colleges worry about the control their religious bodies are gaining over faculty appointments and curricular decisions; and black leaders continue to press the state to provide more assistance to black colleges and prod predominantly white colleges to do more for black students even though court-ordered desegregation plans have expired.

U.S. ROLL CALL: Bans on College Credit for Remedial Courses



These states prohibit the awarding of credit at public colleges and universities for remedial-education courses:

Alaska
Arizona
Arkansas
California
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Idaho
Louisiana
Montana
Nevada *
New Jersey
New York
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
West Virginia

* 4-year colleges and universities only

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 6,413,000 (Rank: 10)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.4%
18 to 24	11.8%
25 to 34	17.8%
35 and older	45.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.1%
Asian	0.4%
Black	22.4%
White	75.8%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.0%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	54.8%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	27.0%
At least 4 years of college	13.2%

Per-capita personal income: $13,314

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	71,840
1998-99 (estimate)	63,152

High-school dropout rate: 30.0%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: James G. Martin (R), term ends 1989

Governor's higher-education adviser: Lee E. Monroe, State Capitol, Raleigh 27611; (919) 733-4240

U.S. Senators: Jesse Helms (R), term ends 1991; Terry Sanford (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
8 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Cass Ballenger (R), James M. Clarke (D), Howard Coble (R), W.G. (Bill) Hefner (D), Walter B. Jones (D), Martin Lancaster (D), J. Alex McMillan (R), Stephen L. Neal (D), David E. Price (D), Charles Rose (D), Tim Valentine (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 40 Democrats, 10 Republicans; House, 84 Democrats, 36 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	16
Public 2-year institutions	58
Private 4-year institutions	37
Private 2-year institutions	14
Total	125

Vocational institutions: 75

Statewide coordinating boards:
University of North Carolina
General Administration
P.O. Box 2688
Chapel Hill 27514
(919) 962-6981
C.D. Spangler, president

State Department of Community Colleges
200 West Jones Street
Raleigh 27603
(919) 733-7051
Robert W. Scott, president

Private-college association:
North Carolina Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
879A Washington Street
Raleigh 27605
(919) 832-5817
John T. Henley, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Wingate College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	9,575
At private institutions	2,292

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	58.3%
At private institutions	51.4%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	33.1%
At private institutions	33.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,100
At public 2-year institutions	$20,300
At private 4-year institutions	$24,600
At private 2-year institutions	$20,300

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	133,415
At public 2-year institutions	129,224
At private 4-year institutions	53,769
At private 2-year institutions	6,558
Total	322,966

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.0%
Full-time	61.7%
Minority	20.2%
Foreign	1.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 30.0%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 81% of all new college students enrolled in North Carolina; 93% of all North Carolina residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	83.0%
Private institutions	17.0%
4-year institutions	57.8%
2-year institutions	42.2%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

North Carolina State University at Raleigh	12.5%
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	10.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Duke University	8.3%
Wake Forest University	4.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 838 on the SAT, which was taken by 56% of North Carolina's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 16,001
Most popular: business, 25%; health, 20%

Bachelor's 25,125
Most popular: business, 24%; social sciences, 13%

Master's 5,665
Most popular: education, 35%; business, 17%

Doctorate 753
Most popular: life sciences, 21%; education, 15%

Professional 1,573
Most popular: law, 45%; medicine, 27%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$818
At public 2-year institutions	$216
At private 4-year institutions	$5,597
At private 2-year institutions	$3,635

Most expensive public institution:
North Carolina School of the Arts, $1,341

Most expensive private institution:
Duke University, $12,286

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,168	10.6%
Public 2-year	$239	5.7%
Private 4-year	$4,432	40.7%
Private 2-year	$3,314	57.1%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,799,173,000
Private institutions	$837,291,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $270,746,000

Sources:

Federal government	62.1%
State and local governments	18.1%
Industry	7.4%
The institution itself	8.2%
Other	4.2%

Largest endowment:

Duke University	$363,706,000

Top fund raisers:

Duke University	$73,564,000
Wake Forest University	$66,255,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,284,076,000

Two-year change: Up 19%

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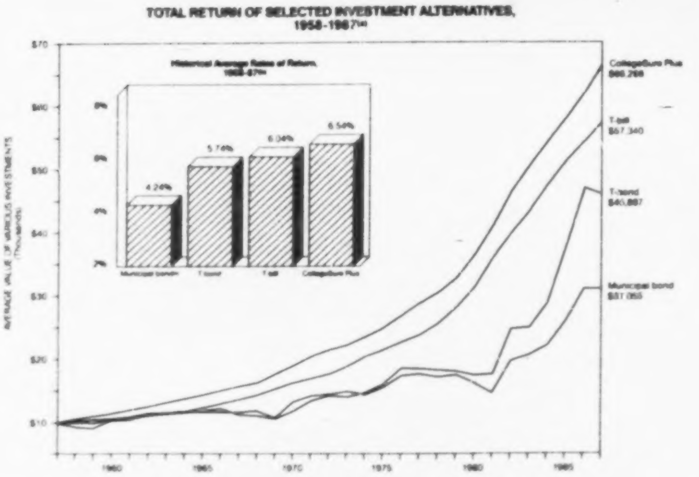
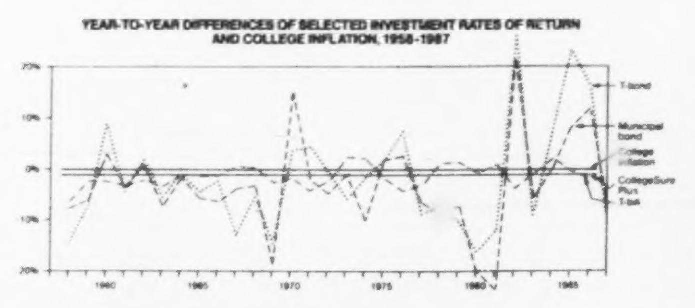

TOTAL RETURN OF SELECTED INVESTMENT ALTERNATIVES, 1958-1987(a)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(a) Average annual rates of return on U.S. Treasury bonds and U.S. Treasury bills were calculated from total annual returns for the period 1958-1987 reported in *Stocks, Bonds, Bills, and Inflation, 1988 Yearbook*, Ibbotson Associates, Inc., Chicago, 1988. Average annual rate of return on municipal bonds was calculated in the same manner as Ibbotson Associates computed annual Treasury returns based on monthly yield data for 10-year municipal bonds reported in *Analytical Record of Yields and Yield Spreads*, Salomon Brothers Inc., New York, June 1986 and monthly updates through April 1988. Average annual rates of return for T-bonds, T-bills, and municipal bonds do not reflect transaction costs which can be substantial at times. Average annual rate of return on the CollegeSure Plus CD was calculated retrospectively as though the CollegeSure℠ Plus CD had been in existence since 1958, based on the annual rates of change in direct charges (tuition, mandatory fees, room, and board) at selected 4-year private colleges and universities in the United States during the period 1958-1987. College Savings Bank will provide a research report that details these rate-of-return calculations free of charge to anyone who requests a copy in writing.

(b) 1987 total rates of return were as follows – CollegeSure Plus CD: 6.39%, T-bill: 5.47%, T-bond: −2.69%, municipal bond: −0.14%.

(c) The taxable equivalent yield is 5.89%, based on a tax rate of 28% (currently the peak federal statutory individual income tax rate).

(d) As presently priced, the CollegeSure CD yielded in retrospect 6.16% on average for the period 1958-1987 and 5.89% for 1987.

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North Carolina
CONTINUED

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $5,924,000; 7,589 awards
Merit-based: $22,038,000; 25,000 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Bruce R. Poulton, North Carolina State University: $110,500 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$40,479,000
GI Bill	$29,961,000
Pell Grants	$64,200,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$27,154,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$133,864,000
National Science Foundation	$19,294,000
Department of Defense	$12,060,000
Department of Agriculture	$10,413,000
Department of Energy	$4,575,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 7.7%
Dollars in default: $20,975,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of North Carolina and the University of Georgia both claim to be the oldest public university in the country.

★ Pembroke State University was founded to teach American Indians, and its student body is still about one-third Indian.

★ Many of the state's leading politicians have strong academic ties. Sen. Terry Sanford, a Democrat, once was president of Duke University. Gov. James G. Martin was a chemistry professor at Davidson College. Robert W. Scott, president of the State Department of Community Colleges, once was Governor.

★ Many historians trace the civil-rights movement to a 1960 sit-in by four students from North Carolina A&T State University at a lunch counter in Greensboro.

★ Warren Wilson College has a 15-hours-a-week work requirement for all on-campus students, and a dean of work to administer the program.

★ The oldest institution of higher-education in North Carolina is Salem College, a Moravian institution founded in 1772.

North Dakota

MONEY has been scarce in North Dakota for the last five years, and economizing has taken a toll on higher education.

North Dakota's economy is heavily dependent on mining and agriculture, and both have been in decline. While state officials have urged colleges to find ways to invigorate the state's economy, the state hasn't found the money to help.

As a large and sparsely populated state, North Dakota also faces a dilemma of how to make colleges and universities geographically accessible to students without having more institutions than it needs. Many observers think it should close some colleges and use the savings to improve other institutions.

That is politically difficult. College communities fear the effect on local economies, and they organize to block any proposed closings. As a result, none are expected anytime soon.

State officials have also been discussing what criteria to use in deciding whether to continue to offer certain academic programs, and what admission standards are appropriate for the state.

The Board of Higher Education in North Dakota serves as the coordinating and governing board for all public higher education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 672,000 (Rank: 46)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.8%
18 to 24	11.2%
25 to 34	18.6%
35 and older	42.4%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	3.1%
Asian	0.4%
Black	0.4%
White	96.0%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	35.1%
At least 4 years of college	14.8%

Per-capita personal income: $13,004

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT:
Most Expensive Public and Private Institutions

Private	Annual tuition fees, room and board
Bennington College	$18,990
Sarah Lawrence College	18,760
Brandeis University	18,586
Barnard College	18,550
Tufts University	18,282
University of Chicago	18,225
Harvard and Radcliffe Colleges	18,210
Dartmouth College	18,199
Boston University	18,175
New York University	18,100
Public	
University of Michigan	$6,875
Virginia Military Institute	6,540
University of Illinois at Chicago	6,455
College of William and Mary	6,370
Virginia State University	6,356
Lyndon State College	6,291
Johnson State College	6,286
Old Dominion University	6,272
Trenton State College	6,245

Note: Rankings are based on 1,005 four-year private institutions and 275 four-year public institutions that provided final or estimated 1988-89 tuition, fees, room, and board charges to the College Board by July 5, 1988.
A table listing tuition and fees at 2,700 institutions appeared in the August 10, 1988 issue of *The Chronicle*.
SOURCE: COLLEGE BOARD

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	8,370
1998-99 (estimate)	8,578

High-school dropout rate: 10.3%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George A. Sinner (D), term ends 1989

Governor's higher-education adviser: Carol M. Siegert, State Capitol, Bismarck 58505; (701) 224-2200

U.S. Senators: Quentin N. Burdick (D), term ends 1989; Kent Conrad (D), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 0 Republicans
Byron L. Dorgan (D)

Legislative Assembly: Senate, 27 Democrats, 26 Republicans; House, 45 Democrats, 61 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	8
Private 4-year institutions	4
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	19

Vocational institutions: 28

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Higher Education
State Capitol Building
Bismarck 58505
(701) 224-2960
John A. Richardson, commissioner

Private-college association:
North Dakota Independent
College Fund
Box 6939
Jamestown College
Jamestown 58401
(701) 252-3467
Robert L. Richardson,
executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,440
At private institutions	89

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	58.7%
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	23.2%
At private institutions	41.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$28,900
At public 2-year institutions	$26,100
At private 4-year institutions	$18,800
At private 2-year institutions	$18,800

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	27,389
At public 2-year institutions	7,509
At private 4-year institutions	2,313
At private 2-year institutions	100
Total	37,311

Enrollment highlights:

Women	48.0%
Full-time	77.1%
Minority	5.4%
Foreign	2.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 23.6%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 76% of all new college students enrolled in North Dakota; 81% of all North Dakota residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	87.6%
Private institutions	12.4%
4-year institutions	48.4%
2-year institutions	51.6%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of North Dakota	4.3%
North Dakota State University	1.5%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Mary	7.8%
Jamestown College	3.9%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.8 on the ACT, which was taken by 68% of North Dakota's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 2,935
Most popular: industrial trades, 32%; business, 24%

Bachelor's 4,263
Most popular: business, 19%; education, 16%

Master's 534
Most popular: education, 34%; health, 13%

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Doctorate 67
Most popular: agriculture, 22%; physical sciences, 21%

Professional 134
Most popular: law, 63%; medicine, 37%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,198
At public 2-year institutions	$1,074
At private 4-year institutions	$4,162
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:
University of North Dakota main campus, $1,472

Most expensive private institution:
Jamestown College, $5,920

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,496	18.1%
Public 2-year	$1,255	25.8%
Private 4-year	$3,380	55.5%
Private 2-year	$516	9.6%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$288,214,000
Private institutions	$18,853,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $33,106,000

Sources:

Federal government	37.0%
State and local governments	46.3%
Industry	4.7%
The institution itself	11.2%
Other	0.8%

Largest endowment:

University of North Dakota Foundation	$18,423,000

Top fund raisers:

Jamestown College	$2,315,000
University of Mary	$1,026,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $118,072,000

Two-year change: Down 2%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $540,000; 1,200 awards
Merit-based: $50,000; awards n/a

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Thomas J. Clifford, University of North Dakota: $78,156 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$5,973,000
GI Bill	$1,357,000
Pell Grants	$22,308,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$10,703,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$694,000
National Science Foundation	$389,000
Department of Defense	$378,000
Department of Agriculture	$3,128,000
Department of Energy	$429,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 8.8%

Dollars in default: $5,736,000

MISCELLANY

★ American Indians are the largest minority group in North Dakota. The University of North Dakota has highly regarded programs in scholarship about Indians, as well as programs aimed at attracting and retaining Indian students.

★ Four two-year colleges in North Dakota are controlled by Indian tribes—Fort Berthold Community College, Little Hoop Community College, Standing Rock College, and Turtle Mountain Community College.

★ A history of the University of North Dakota recounts an incident near the end of the 19th century when the university's president, the Rev. William M. Blackburn, complained to the Board of Regents that at campus meals an instructor in English regularly started to eat before the blessing. The instructor argued that the food was just as bad after the blessing as it was before. The regents are said to have fired them both.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in North Dakota is the University of North Dakota in Grand Forks, founded in 1883.

Ohio

LIKE MANY of the Rust Belt states, Ohio has undergone a traumatic economic transition in the last decade, and higher education has played an important part in the change.

For years, Ohio politicians did not devote much attention to what students were learning or the quality of the state universities' faculties. But when the recession of the late 1970's hit many of the state's traditional manufacturing industries, education gained in importance.

Under Democratic Gov. Richard F. Celeste, the public colleges have received substantial increases in state funds. More important, many observers say, the state has started to view higher education as a partner in its economic strategy. Ohio's program to support joint university-business research, named for Thomas Alva Edison, is one of the most highly regarded in the nation.

The governance of higher education in Ohio is highly decentralized. The Ohio Board of Regents serves as the statewide coordinating board, and each institution has its own governing board (with some boards operating branch campuses, as well).

Ohio public higher education is known for many huge campuses. The Ohio State University enrolls more than 50,000 students annually, the University of Cincinnati more than 30,000, and the University of Akron more than 25,000.

The state is also home to a number of small, private liberal-arts colleges, such as the College of Wooster, Denison University, Kenyon College, and Oberlin College. Oberlin, in addition to offering liberal-arts programs, has one of the most prestigious music schools in the country.

Ohio also has many proprietary schools, and some state officials are concerned that they have not exercised enough oversight of them.

Even for a state with so many different types of institution, Ohio has a relatively low college-going rate among its high-school graduates. State officials plan several campaigns to encourage more students to graduate from high school, and more high-school graduates to enroll in college. The campaigns will pay special attention to attracting more minority students to higher education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 10,784,000 (Rank: 7)

Continued on Following Page

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	Issued to Men			Issued to Women		
Company	Age 25	Age 35	Age 45	Age 25	Age 35	Age 45
TIAA	$121	$225	$593	$121	$225	$593
Aetna Life	$181	$316	$759	$165	$252	$574
CIGNA	$291	$443	$853	$271	$400	$721
Equitable	$210	$326	$767	$197	$306	$700
John Hancock	$216	$338	$789	$184	$241	$812
Mass. Mutual	$183	$342	$893	$188	$249	$811
Metropolitan	$174	$290	$627	$155	$240	$439
New York Life	$214	$384	$840	$196	$316	$612
Northwest Mutual	$176	$348	$960	$188	$301	$807
Prudential	$219	$327	$784	$180	$284	$814
Travelers	$249	$399	$874	$246	$363	$736
Mean cost, 10 companies	$211	$351	$812	$191	$295	$633
% higher than TIAA	75%	56%	37%	58%	31%	7%

*Derived from projected premium and dividend information published in *Diamond Life Bulletins*, *Best's Compend*, and other standard industry publications adjusted for interest (5%) to take into account the time value of money as required by insurance regulations for all comparisons. Payment amounts shown are not guaranteed because they include dividends that cannot be guaranteed for the future by any company. All policies shown include costs for Disability Waiver of Premium benefit rider.

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City ____________ State ______ Zip ______
Job title ____________
Name of your nonprofit educational or scientific employer (college, private school, etc.) ____________
____
Spouse's name ____________ Date of Birth ______
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Ohio
CONTINUED

Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.3%
18 to 24	11.0%
25 to 34	17.3%
35 and older	45.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	0.5%
Black	10.0%
White	89.0%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	26.5%
At least 4 years of college	13.7%

Per-capita personal income: $14,612

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	139,729
1998-99 (estimate)	129,037

High-school dropout rate: 19.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Richard F. Celeste (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Carla Edlefson, State House, Columbus 43266; (614) 466-6710

U.S. Senators: John Glenn (D), term ends 1993; Howard M. Metzenbaum (D), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives: 11 Democrats, 10 Republicans

Douglas Applegate (D), Michael DeWine (R), Dennis E. Eckert (D), Edward F. Feighan (D), Willis D. Gradison, Jr. (R), Tony P. Hall (D), Marcy Kaptur (D), John R. Kasich (R), Delbert L. Latta (R), Thomas A. Luken (D), Donald E. Lukens (R), Bob McEwen (R), Clarence E. Miller (R), Mary Rose Oakar (D), Michael G. Oxley (R), Donald J. Pease (D), Ralph Regula (R), Thomas C. Sawyer (D), Louis Stokes (D), James A. Traficant, Jr. (D), Chalmers P. Wylie (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 15 Democrats, 18 Republicans; House, 60 Democrats, 39 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	22
Public 2-year institutions	38
Private 4-year institutions	63
Private 2-year institutions	19
Total	142

Vocational institutions: 390

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Regents
State Office Tower, 36th Floor
30 East Broad Street
Columbus 43266
(614) 466-6000
William B. Coulter, chancellor

Private-college association:
Association of Independent Colleges and Universities of Ohio
17 South High Street, Suite 1020
Columbus 43215
(614) 228-2196
Larry H. Christman, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: None

Institution under NCAA sanctions: Cleveland State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	11,010
At private institutions	4,589

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	70.6%
At private institutions	59.4%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.4%
At private institutions	26.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$35,700
At public 2-year institutions	$26,900
At private 4-year institutions	$28,300
At private 2-year institutions	$13,600

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	262,632
At public 2-year institutions	122,155
At private 4-year institutions	102,125
At private 2-year institutions	33,574
Total	520,486

Enrollment highlights:

Women	50.2%
Full-time	59.7%
Minority	9.4%
Foreign	2.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 17.0%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 87% of all new college students enrolled in Ohio; 86% of all Ohio residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	74.2%
Private institutions	25.8%
4-year institutions	66.5%
2-year institutions	33.5%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Ohio State University main campus	8.0%
University of Cincinnati	14.1%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Dayton	5.9%
Case Western Reserve University	10.3%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.3 on the ACT, which was taken by 50% of Ohio's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 17,585
Most popular: business, 32%; health, 26%

Bachelor's 42,456
Most popular: business, 26%; engineering, 10%

Master's 12,088
Most popular: education, 31%; business, 21%

Doctorate 1,449
Most popular: education, 24%; psychology, 13%

Professional 3,533
Most popular: law, 48%; medicine, 25%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,982
At public 2-year institutions	$1,181
At private 4-year institutions	$6,176
At private 2-year institutions	$3,380

Most expensive public institution: Miami University at Oxford, $3,026

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50 Hurt Plaza, Suite 1400, Atlanta, Georgia 30303

Most expensive private institution: Oberlin College, $12,926

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$2,528	28.0%
Public 2-year	$1,387	31.2%
Private 4-year	$6,062	61.2%
Private 2-year	$2,820	58.2%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,718,408,000
Private institutions	$980,801,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $288,822,000

Sources:

Federal government	61.5%
State and local governments	7.1%
Industry	6.6%
The institution itself	15.2%
Other	9.6%

Largest endowment:

Case Western Reserve University	$341,160,000

Top fund raisers:

Ohio State University	$64,770,000
Case Western Reserve University	$34,002,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,265,219,000

Two-year change: Up 14%

State spending on student aid:

Need-based: $49,400,000, 68,000 awards

Merit-based: $20,841,000, 35,451 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:

Edward H. Jennings, Ohio State University main campus: $139,320 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$62,297,000
GI Bill	$28,640,000
Pell Grants	$174,884,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$74,732,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$85,648,000
National Science Foundation	$20,669,000
Department of Defense	$33,413,000
Department of Agriculture	$7,643,000
Department of Energy	$4,107,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 4.2%

Dollars in default: $66,281,000

MISCELLANY

★ Antioch University is a pioneer in cooperative-education programs, in which college students alternate between study on the campus and work and internships off the campus.

★ Military: The Air Force Institute of Technology is at the Wright-Patterson Air Force Base in Dayton.

★ The Ohio State University this fall will receive a Cray *y-mp* computer, making it the first university in the country with the newest-model supercomputer.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in the state is Ohio University, founded in 1804.

Oklahoma

APPROACHING the Oklahoma State Capitol, one can't help noticing the working oil wells that adorn its stately grounds.

It's an apt image, for it was oil money that lubricated Oklahoma's highly politicized system of higher education. And in the past decade, the collapse of the domestic oil market brought some of the greatest problems to the struggling system.

During the boom years of the 1970's, state colleges saw major improvements. The 1980's, however, brought tight budgets. Mid-year cuts have become the norm.

Yet the money squeeze is just one of many problems that are besetting Oklahoma campuses.

In the last two years, a series of financial scandals shook Oklahoma higher education, forcing out a chancellor and at least two presidents and severely damaging the already rocky reputation of the state's colleges.

More recently, scrutiny turned to the private foundations that raise money for public colleges and universities.

Oklahoma's higher-education officials maintain close ties with the politicians who control their budgets, and legislators have a reputation for being particularly attentive to the financial needs of institutions in their districts.

Aside from the scramble for more money, higher-education officials soon are expected to grapple with the question of whether to raise admission standards.

The move is seen as one way to put the issue of academic quality on a par with the interest in big-time athletics, which has long been a tradition in the Sooner State.

Cited for discrimination in the past, Oklahoma has been working to meet a court-ordered desegregation plan and is expected to be in compliance with anti-bias laws within a year. Langston University is a public, historically black land-grant institution.

Private colleges also are influential in the state, particularly Oral Roberts University, which brought Oklahoma higher education some notoriety in 1987 with an unorthodox (and ultimately successful) fund-raising appeal by its founder: his statement that he had received a "death threat" from God—raise the money or be "called home" to heaven.

The statewide coordinating board is the State Regents for Higher Education. Most real power, however, lies with the governing boards of the 17 individual institutions. The effectiveness of this highly decentralized system has been questioned by many political leaders.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,272,000 (Rank: 27)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.3%
18 to 24	11.0%
25 to 34	17.6%
35 and older	44.2%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	5.7%
Asian	0.7%
Black	6.8%
White	86.0%
Other and unknown	0.9%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.9%

Continued on Following Page

Call for Papers and Workshops

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Orlando, Florida March 21-23, 1989

Education in the 90's: Challenges of the New Information Technologies

The exciting initiatives established by the delegates from more than thirty nations who participated in the Fifth International Conference on Technology and Education in Edinburgh, Scotland, will be continued at the Sixth Conference to be held in Orlando, Florida. This Conference is designed to facilitate the exchange of information, software and technical expertise between countries.

Themes of the conference will include Enabling Technologies, Compatibility Issues, Artificial Intelligence, Computers to Enhance Instruction, Educational Administration and Leadership, Teacher Education, Open and Distance Learning, Higher Education and Futures.

Sponsors include the University of Edinburgh, Scotland; the University of Texas at Austin; Michigan State University; the University of Tennessee; the Scottish Council for Educational Technology; the Automation & Robotics Research Institute of the University of Texas at Arlington; Microsoft Corporation; Tandy Corporation/Radio Shack Education Division; and InterTAN, Inc. Hosting co-sponsors are the Florida Department of Education, the Orange County Public Schools and the University of Central Florida.

The Conference Program will comprise plenary sessions with keynote speakers, technical papers, "hands-on" workshops and panel sessions with international experts. Technical papers will be presented in either formal or poster sessions. "Hands-on" workshops will take place in one of several labs equipped with MS-DOS machines. Conference proceedings will be published in advance and made available to delegates.

Orlando is one of the fastest-growing and most vibrant communities in the United States. Only thirty-five miles from the Kennedy Space Center, Orlando is home for such international attractions as Walt Disney World, EPCOT Center and Sea World. A rich and varied program of preconference educational and technical visits will be offered. A full social program is planned, including the conference dinner which will be held in Orlando's unique and exciting Church Street Station. An exhibition by leading hardware and software companies will be held in conjunction with the conference.

Return the coupon for complete information on themes and submitting abstracts for refereeing by the Organizing Committee.

Send me more information on the Conference on Technology & Education

Sixth I.C.T.E., Attn: Mr. Jamie Alexander
1600 One Tandy Center, Fort Worth, TX 76102

Name ____________________

Institution ____________________

Address ____________________

City ____________ State ____________

ZIP ________ Phone (____) ____________

Oklahoma

CONTINUED

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	66.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.2%
At least 4 years of college	15.1%

Per-capita personal income: $12,551

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	37,677
1998-99 (estimate)	41,286

High-school dropout rate: 28.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Henry Bellmon (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Sandy Garrett, Department of Education, 2500 North Lincoln Boulevard, Oklahoma City 73165; (405) 521-2342

U.S. Senators: David L. Boren (D), term ends 1991; Don Nickles (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Mickey Edwards (R), Glenn English (D), James M. Inhofe (R), Dave McCurdy (D), Mike Synar (D), Wes W. Watkins (D)

Legislature: Senate, 31 Democrats, 15 Republicans, 2 vacancies; House, 70 Democrats, 31 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	14
Public 2-year institutions	15
Private 4-year institutions	14
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	47

Vocational institutions: 83

Statewide coordinating board:
State Regents for Higher Education
500 Education Building
State Capitol Complex
Oklahoma City 73105
(405) 521-2444
Hans Brisch, chancellor

Private-college association:
Oklahoma Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
8005 South I-35
Office Park Suite 107
Oklahoma City 73149
(405) 631-0587
James A. Reid, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
Central State University, Oklahoma College of Osteopathic Medicine and Surgery, Southern Nazarene University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,373
At private institutions	930

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	59.4%
At private institutions	46.4%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.1%
At private institutions	28.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$31,100
At public 2-year institutions	$26,400
At private 4-year institutions	$27,800
At private 2-year institutions	$18,800

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	93,640
At public 2-year institutions	55,403
At private 4-year institutions	17,222
At private 2-year institutions	4,575
Total	170,840

Enrollment highlights:

Women	51.9%
Full-time	55.9%
Minority	13.5%
Foreign	3.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 17.7%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 92% of all new college students enrolled in Oklahoma; 87% of all Oklahoma residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	88.7%
Private institutions	11.3%
4-year institutions	62.2%
2-year institutions	37.8%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Oklahoma	10.4%
Oklahoma State University	6.8%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Oral Roberts University	12.9%
University of Tulsa	6.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 17.7 on the ACT, which was taken by 55% of Oklahoma's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 5,431
Most popular: business, 27%; engineering, 15%

Bachelor's 13,498
Most popular: business, 27%; education, 19%

Master's 3,800
Most popular: education, 40%; business, 18%

Doctorate 412
Most popular: education, 34%; engineering, 10%

Professional 1,022
Most popular: law, 53%; medicine, 20%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$757
At public 2-year institutions	$456
At private 4-year institutions	$3,662
At private 2-year institutions	$2,262

Most expensive public institution:
University of Oklahoma at Norman, $1,275

Most expensive private institution:
National Educational Center–Spartan School of Aeronautics, $7,280

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$778	11.7%
Public 2-year	$391	11.4%
Private 4-year	$4,332	48.1%
Private 2-year	$2,072	34.7%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$844,829,000
Private institutions	$178,905,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $98,963,000

Sources:

Federal government	29.2%
State and local governments	3.7%
Industry	7.4%
The institution itself	52.7%
Other	7.0%

Largest endowment:

University of Tulsa	$41,982,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Oklahoma	$20,283,000
Oklahoma State University	$13,634,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $386,265,000

Two-year change: Down 9%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $11,851,000; 17,326 awards
Merit-based: $459,000; 217 awards

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Top Fund Raisers

Stanford U.	$198,534,823
Harvard U.	177,976,000
Cornell U.	149,702,435
Yale U.	120,063,734
U. of Minnesota	116,328,173
Washington U.	110,427,402
Columbia U.	104,645,815
M.I.T.	101,421,830
Johns Hopkins U.	92,646,994
U. of Southern California	91,203,534

Note: Multiple-unit systems not included above: University of California, $229,666,722; University of Texas, $139,114,353.
A table listing voluntary support to public and private institutions in 1986-87 appeared in the April 13, 1988 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: COUNCIL FOR AID TO EDUCATION

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
David Swank, University of Oklahoma at Norman: $90,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$20,700,000
GI Bill	$19,030,000
Pell Grants	$61,439,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$10,274,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$7,768,000
National Science Foundation	$3,742,000
Department of Defense	$4,128,000
Department of Agriculture	$10,122,000
Department of Energy	$1,430,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 14.6%

Dollars in default: $34,245,000

MISCELLANY

★ The National University Teleconference Network, a consortium of 255 U.S. and Canadian colleges and universities that are interested in teleconferences, is based in Stillwater.

★ The historically black Langston University and the city in which it is located are both named for John Mercer Langston, a 19th-century black leader who served as vice-president of Howard University, as president of Virginia State College for Negroes (now Virginia State University), and as President Rutherford B. Hayes's resident minister in Haiti.

★ Vernon Parrington, who was fired as football coach at the University of Oklahoma in 1907, went on to become a professor of history at Washington University in Missouri, where he wrote *Main Currents in American Thought*, which won a Pulitzer Prize in 1927.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Oklahoma is Bacone College, founded in 1880.

Oregon

ITS SOUTHERN NEIGHBOR is more earthquake-prone, but in Oregon, the tremors from a shakeup in higher education are being felt on virtually every campus.

It doesn't take a seismograph to find the source of some of the movement: Neil Goldschmidt, a Democrat serving his first term as Governor.

Critics say his heavy-handed involvement in higher education in the past year—he forced a chancellor to resign, dismissed the director of the education policy and planning office, and became directly involved in the search for a new chancellor—has introduced unaccustomed political overtones to policymaking for colleges and universities.

The Governor campaigned on a platform of higher-education reform, but has left many wondering about his long-term goals.

He has made it clear, however, that he wants the colleges and universities to play a bigger part in the state's economic-development strategy and a smaller role in the biannual trek to Salem for more state money.

Paul E. Bragdon, the respected, former president of Reed College, recently joined the Governor's administration as education adviser.

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Not all of the turmoil in Oregon higher education can be laid at the Governor's doorstep, however.

The popular president of the University of Oregon, Paul Olum, has been forced to retire by 1989, and the President of Portland State University, Natale A. Sicuro, is coming under fire from discontented faculty members. He also is being investigated by state officials for what some say was improper use of university-foundation funds.

The controversies have focused attention on whether the state pays enough attention to such private college foundations and whether politics have intruded too heavily into higher education.

The Office of Educational Policy and Planning is the equivalent of a statewide coordinating board. It is not, however, a board, but simply an office of the Governor, who has authority to hire and fire the director.

There are two governing boards. The State Board of Higher Education oversees four-year colleges and universities. The State Board of Education sets policy for community colleges, as well as for elementary and secondary schools, although it has a separate office for issues affecting the two-year institutions. Community colleges also are governed by local boards. Some have suggested that the community colleges should be governed by a separate statewide board.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 2,724,000 (Rank: 30)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.2%
18 to 24	10.1%
25 to 34	18.8%
35 and older	45.9%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.2%
Asian	1.6%
Black	1.4%
White	94.8%
Other and unknown	1.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	75.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	38.5%
At least 4 years of college	17.9%

Per-capita personal income: $14,041

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	28,384
1998-99 (estimate)	27,588

High-school dropout rate: 25.9%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Neil Goldschmidt (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Paul E. Bragdon, 225 Winter Street, N.E., Salem 97310; (503) 378-3921

U.S. Senators: Mark O. Hatfield (R), term ends 1991; Bob Packwood (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
3 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Les AuCoin (D), Peter A. DeFazio (D), Denny Smith (R), Robert F. Smith (R), Ron Wyden (D)

Legislative Assembly: Senate, 17 Democrats, 13 Republicans; House, 31 Democrats, 29 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	13
Private 4-year institutions	23
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	45

Vocational institutions: 161

Statewide coordinating board:
Oregon Office of Educational
Policy and Planning
225 Winter Street, N.E.
Salem 97310
(503) 378-3921
Roger J. Bassett, director

Private-college association:
Oregon Independent
Colleges Association
7100 Southwest Hampton Street
Suite 222
Portland 97223
(503) 639-4541
Gary Andeen, executive director

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Eastern Oregon State College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	3,563
At private institutions	917

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	72.2%
At private institutions	56.9%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	28.6%
At private institutions	24.5%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$29,900
At public 2-year institutions	$27,700
At private 4-year institutions	$27,800
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	61,584
At public 2-year institutions	64,293
At private 4-year institutions	18,555
At private 2-year institutions	366
Total	144,798

Enrollment highlights:

Women	51.3%
Full-time	58.7%
Minority	7.5%
Foreign	3.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Down 0.9%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 83% of all new college students enrolled in Oregon; 87% of all Oregon residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	87.2%
Private institutions	12[illegible]
4-year institutions	55.8%
2-year institutions	44.2%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Portland Community College	11.9%
University of Oregon	6.8%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Lewis and Clark College	6.8%
University of Portland	8.3%

Test scores: Students averaged 928 on the SAT, which was taken by 51% of Oregon's high-school seniors.

Continued on Following Page

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Oregon
CONTINUED

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 6,245
Most popular: health, 27%; business, 19%

Bachelor's 10,877
Most popular: business, 20%; education, 12%

Master's 2,649
Most popular: education, 36%; business, 13%

Doctorate 433
Most popular: education, 26%; life sciences, 11%

Professional 938
Most popular: law, 51%; chiropractic, 13%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,296
At public 2-year institutions	$484
At private 4-year institutions	$7,122
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:
Oregon Institute of Technology, $1,674

Most expensive private institution:
Reed College, $11,350

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,933	19.1%
Public 2-year	$834	14.7%
Private 4-year	$6,299	65.3%
Private 2-year	$330	73.6%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$880,696,000
Private institutions	$171,604,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $123,424,000

Sources	
Federal government	60.1%
State and local governments	14.9%
Industry	5.9%
The institution itself	8.1%
Other	11.0%

Largest endowment:
Reed College $67,942,000

Top fund raisers:

Oregon Health Sciences University	$30,254,000
Reed College	$22,620,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $349,938,000
Two-year change: Up 12%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $10,121,000; 15,391 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Paul Olum, University of Oregon: $92,100 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$13,154,000
GI Bill	$12,877,000
Pell Grants	$48,787,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$19,030,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$26,817,000
National Science Foundation	$14,395,000
Department of Defense	$6,448,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,297,000
Department of Energy	$2,014,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 7.9%
Dollars in default: $27,108,000

MISCELLANEOUS

★ Southern Oregon State College is the site each summer of the Ashland Shakespeare Festival. Local hotel owners, angry that the college provides housing to festival visitors, sued—prompting widespread debate over whether colleges should be permitted to compete with private businesses. The most recent court rulings have affirmed the college's right to rent its facilities.

★ The state's voters will consider a referendum in November that would place an additional one-cent tax on beer and cigarettes. The proceeds would be used to support the state's college and university sports programs, which have been struggling financially.

★ Western Oregon State College bought 19 seven-bedroom mobile homes in 1986 for student housing. They were formerly owned by a commune headed by Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Oregon is Willamette University, founded by Christian missionaries in 1842. Its College of Law, established in 1883, is the oldest law school west of the Mississippi River.

Pennsylvania

PENNSYLVANIA has one of the most diverse sets of colleges and universities in the nation. Its public colleges are divided in ways unique to the state, and it has a large group of private colleges as well. Perhaps most remarkable, though, is the relative harmony among the sectors.

Much of the credit for that goes to the Pennsylvania Association of Colleges and Universities, a private group that acts as lobbyist, mediator, and research center for all the types of higher education.

The State System of Higher Education consists of 14 relatively small regional colleges and universities whose campuses are considered to be "state owned." Four more prominent institutions—the University of Pittsburgh and Lincoln, Pennsylvania State, and Temple Universities—are considered to be "state related," meaning that the state contributes a major share of their operating expenses in return for varying degrees of control over them. Still other campuses are "state assisted" and, although considered private institutions, receive state funds for operating certain academic programs.

In private higher education, the state has research universities such as Carnegie Mellon, Lehigh, and the University of Pennsylvania and some of the most elite liberal-arts colleges in the country in three Quaker-founded institutions in the Philadelphia suburbs: Bryn Mawr, Haverford, and Swarthmore Colleges.

Higher-education policies in Pennsylvania are designed to take advantage of the wealth of institutions. For example, the state's economic-development program—the Ben Franklin Partnership—awards special grants to groups of different kinds of university that collaborate on research projects.

The economic-development programs have been a great boon to Pennsylvania colleges and universities, and they have received some of the credit for the state's economic recovery in the last five years. That recovery, based on diversifying industry in the state, has given all segments of higher education increased political influence.

Even with its new clout, however, higher education in Pennsylvania faces some difficult challenges: how to obtain more money, particularly for student-aid programs; how to increase the college-going rates of the state's high-school graduates; and how to handle increased criticism from business owners that colleges are abusing their tax-exempt status to run businesses that compete with privately owned companies.

In addition, the state continues to grapple with racial issues. Pennsylvania is completing a court-ordered desegregation plan, and it is uncertain what the U.S. Education Department and the courts will require of it when the plan expires. Black students at Penn State complained this year about inadequate programs for their needs, drawing concern from the powerful black political community. The state has two predominantly black public colleges: Lincoln University, which is on sound footing, and Cheyney University, which has serious financial problems.

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Leading Research Universities

Boston U.
California Institute of Technology
Carnegie Mellon U.
Case Western Reserve U.
Colorado State U.
Columbia U.
Cornell U.
Duke U.
Georgia Institute of Technology
Harvard U.
Howard U.
Indiana U. at Bloomington
Johns Hopkins U.
Louisiana State U.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Michigan State U.
New Mexico State U.
New York U.
North Carolina State U.
Northwestern U.
Ohio State U.
Oregon State U.
Pennsylvania State U.
Princeton U.
Purdue U.
Rockefeller U.
Rutgers U.
Stanford U.
State U. of New York at Stony Brook
Texas A&M U.
U. of Arizona
U. of California at Berkeley
U. of California at Davis
U. of California at Irvine
U. of California at Los Angeles
U. of California at San Diego
U. of California at San Francisco
U. of Chicago
U. of Cincinnati
U. of Colorado at Boulder
U. of Connecticut
U. of Florida
U. of Georgia
U. of Hawaii at Manoa
U. of Illinois at Chicago
U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
U. of Iowa
U. of Kentucky
U. of Maryland at College Park
U. of Miami
U. of Michigan at Ann Arbor
U. of Minnesota–Twin Cities
U. of Missouri at Columbia
U. of New Mexico
U. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
U. of Pennsylvania
U. of Pittsburgh
U. of Rochester
U. of Southern California
U. of Tennessee at Knoxville
U. of Texas at Austin
U. of Utah
U. of Virginia
U. of Washington
U. of Wisconsin at Madison
Virginia Polytechnic Inst. and State U.
Vanderbilt U.
Washington U.
Yale U.
Yeshiva U.

Note: These institutions are classified as Research Universities I by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. Most offer a full range of baccalaureate programs, are committed to graduate education through the doctoral degree, and give a high priority to research. Each receives at least $33.5-million in federal support and awards at least 50 Ph.D. degrees annually.
The Carnegie classifications of over 3,300 institutions appeared in the July 8, 1987 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 11,936,000 (Rank: 5)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.9%
18 to 24	10.8%
25 to 34	16.8%
35 and older	48.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	0.6%
Black	8.8%
White	89.9%
Other and unknown	0.6%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.3%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	64.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	24.3%
At least 4 years of college	13.6%

Per-capita personal income: $15,212

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	138,657
1998-99 (estimate)	128,496

High-school dropout rate: 21.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Robert P. Casey (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Tom Gilhool, 506 Finance Building, Harrisburg 17120; (717) 787-5820

U.S. Senators: John Heinz (R), term ends 1989; Arlen Specter (R), term ends 1993

U.S. Representatives:
12 Democrats, 11 Republicans
Robert A. Borski (D), William F. Clinger, Jr. (R), Lawrence Coughlin (R), William J. Coyne (D), Thomas M. Foglietta (D), Joseph M. Gaydos (D), George W. Gekas (R), William F. Goodling (R), William H. Gray, III (D), Paul E. Kanjorksi (D), Joe Kolter (D), Peter H. Kostmeyer (D), Joseph M. McDade (R), Austin J. Murphy (D), John P. Murtha (D), Thomas J. Ridge (R), Don Ritter (R), Richard T. Schulze (R), Bud Shuster (R), Doug Walgren (D), Robert S. Walker (R), Curt Weldon (R), Gus Yatron (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 24 Democrats, 26 Republicans; House, 103 Democrats, 100 Republicans

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COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	26
Public 2-year institutions	36
Private 4-year institutions	109
Private 2-year institutions	41
Total	212

Vocational institutions: 396

Statewide coordinating board:
State Department of Education
Office of Higher Education
333 Market Street
Harrisburg 17126
(717) 787-5041
Charles R. Fuget, commissioner for higher education

Private-college association:
Commission for Independent Colleges and Universities of Pennsylvania
800 North Third Street
Harrisburg 17102
(717) 232-8649
Francis J. Michelini, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: Grove City College, Temple University, Wilkes College

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	11,256
At private institutions	9,328

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	72.2%
At private institutions	59.2%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	26.1%
At private institutions	25.9%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$32,900
At public 2-year institutions	$27,900
At private 4-year institutions	$32,700
At private 2-year institutions	$19,400

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	192,626
At public 2-year institutions	111,564
At private 4-year institutions	208,081
At private 2-year institutions	33,652
Total	545,923

Enrollment highlights:

Women	51.7%
Full-time	65.7%
Minority	9.2%
Foreign	2.2%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 15.3%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 80% of all new college students enrolled in Pennsylvania; 82% of all Pennsylvania residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	64.2%
Private institutions	35.8%
4-year institutions	63.6%
2-year institutions	36.4%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Pennsylvania State University main campus	6.6%
Temple University	19.5%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Pennsylvania	11.6%
Villanova University	3.9%

Test scores: Students averaged 891 on the SAT, which was taken by 59% of Pennsylvania's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 23,742
Most popular: business, 42%; health, 15%

Bachelor's 56,669
Most popular: business, 25%; engineering, 10%

Master's 13,217
Most popular: business, 27%; education, 21%

Doctorate 1,832
Most popular: education, 28%; engineering, 12%

Professional 3,715
Most popular: law, 37%; medicine, 28%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,496
At public 2-year institutions	$1,626
At private 4-year institutions	$7,140
At private 2-year institutions	$4,284

Most expensive public institution: Temple University, $3,890

Most expensive private institution: Swarthmore College, $13,230

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$3,156	32.7%
Public 2-year	$1,752	39.7%
Private 4-year	$6,848	57.2%
Private 2-year	$3,487	65.0%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$2,392,145,000
Private institutions	$3,169,219,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $541,631,000

Sources:

Federal government	62.8%
State and local governments	3.7%
Industry	10.3%
The institution itself	13.9%
Other	9.3%

Largest endowment:

University of Pennsylvania	$648,528,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Pennsylvania	$87,241,000
Pennsylvania State University	$48,838,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $1,176,066,000
Two-year change: Up 12%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $109,823,000; 114,176 awards
Merit-based: $636,000; 274 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Bryce Jordan, Pennsylvania State University main campus: n/a

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$66,971,000
GI Bill	$20,678,000
Pell Grants	$158,509,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$164,567,000

Continued on Following Page

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Pennsylvania
CONTINUED

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$189,506,000
National Science Foundation	$53,553,000
Department of Defense	$91,909,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,071,000
Department of Energy	$15,410,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 13.4%

Dollars in default: $481,093,000

MISCELLANY

★ Pennsylvania this year became the first state to require colleges to provide prospective students with information about campus crime rates.

★ Lee A. Iacocca, chairman of the Board of the Chrysler Corporation, is head of a campaign to raise $40-million for Lehigh University, his alma mater, to establish a center to study issues related to economic development.

★ Lincoln University, founded in 1854, is the oldest black college in the country.

★ Cedar Crest College, whose 88-acre campus is planted with some 1,000 trees and shrubs representing more than 140 varieties, is one of about 25 campuses that are designated as arboreta by the American Association of Botanical Gardens and Arboreta. It is affiliated with the United Church of Christ.

★ The University of Pennsylvania, founded in 1740, is the nation's oldest full-fledged university. (Harvard, which dates to 1636, was founded as a college.)

Rhode Island

RHODE ISLAND makes no apologies for its size—in its state slogan or in its approach to higher education.

Officials in "Little Rhody"—the state nickname that its citizens happily employ—recognize that their small system of public colleges and universities just cannot provide the breadth of programs offered by major university systems in the larger states.

To offset that fact, Rhode Island has developed financial-aid policies that benefit the many residents who choose to attend private colleges in their home state. Rhode Island is home to several private colleges, including Brown University, founded in 1764, and the Rhode Island School of Design, one of the country's leading art colleges.

State officials have periodically considered merging the University of Rhode Island with Rhode Island College, but that issue is not expected to resurface unless the state finds itself facing an enrollment or financial crisis.

A money crunch is probably unlikely in the near future. Like the rest of New England, Rhode Island has been enjoying a period of prosperity, allowing it to increase support for higher education.

To increase the enrollment of minority students, especially blacks, the state this year set aside special funds for the public colleges to use for scholarships and recruiting programs.

The Republican Governor, Edward D. DiPrete, has spent much time on education issues, particularly those affecting elementary and secondary schools. Colleges report that his efforts are helping higher education as well.

While Rhode Island's cozy political climate has led to several cases of government corruption in recent years, the governance of higher education has remained essentially free of controversy.

The Board of Governors for Higher Education serves as the coordinating and governing board for all public higher education in the state. That includes the two senior institutions and the Community College of Rhode Island.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 986,000 (Rank: 43)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	23.2%
18 to 24	11.5%
25 to 34	17.7%
35 and older	47.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.3%
Asian	0.7%
Black	2.9%
White	95.1%
Other and unknown	1.0%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	61.1%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	28.3%
At least 4 years of college	15.4%

Per-capita personal income: $15,555

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	10,200
1998-99 (estimate)	9,802

High-school dropout rate: 32.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Edward D. DiPrete (R), term ends 1989

Governor's higher-education adviser: Valerie Southern, State House, Room 128, Providence 02903; (401) 277-2080

U.S. Senators: John H. Chafee (R), term ends 1989; Claiborne Pell (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 1 Republican
Fernand J. St Germain (D), Claudine Schneider (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 38 Democrats, 12 Republicans; House, 80 Democrats, 20 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	2
Public 2-year institutions	1
Private 4-year institutions	10
Private 2-year institutions	0
Total	13

Vocational institutions: 33

Statewide coordinating board:
Office of Higher Education
199 Promenade Street, No. 208
Providence 02908
(401) 277-6560
Eleanor M. McMahon, commissioner of higher education

Private-college association:
Rhode Island Independent
Higher Education Association
Charles-Orms Building, Suite 120
10 Orms Street
Providence 02904
(401) 272-8270
Robert J. McKenna, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,281
At private institutions	1,084

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	77.8%
At private institutions	62.2%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.7%
At private institutions	23.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$32,800
At public 2-year institutions	$27,000
At private 4-year institutions	$36,000
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	22,413
At public 2-year institutions	13,096
At private 4-year institutions	34,060
At private 2-year institutions	0
Total	69,569

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.0%
Full-time	63.0%
Minority	6.4%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 16.7%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 48% of all new college students enrolled in Rhode Island; 69% of all Rhode Island residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	49.2%
Private institutions	50.8%
4-year institutions	75.6%
2-year institutions	24.4%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Rhode Island	4.5%
Community College of Rhode Island	8.3%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Brown University	15.4%
Johnson & Wales College	10.6%

Test scores: Students averaged 898 on the SAT, which was taken by 61% of Rhode Island's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 3,789
Most popular: business, 33%; home economics, 23%

Bachelor's 7,743
Most popular: business, 29%; social sciences, 10%

Master's 1,573
Most popular: business, 26%; education, 20%

Doctorate 183
Most popular: physical sciences, 29%; mathematics, 12%

Professional 78
Most popular: medicine, 96%; pharmacy, 4%

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MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,845
At public 2-year institutions	$844
At private 4-year institutions	$8,187
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution: University of Rhode Island, $2,198

Most expensive private institution: Brown University, $13,759

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$2,173	24.0%
Public 2-year	$1,005	22.6%
Private 4-year	$6,448	68.3%
Private 2-year	n/a	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$213,253,000
Private institutions	$315,651,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $64,136,000

Sources:

Federal government	75.1%
State and local governments	1.5%
Industry	6.7%
The institution itself	9.7%
Other	7.0%

Largest endowment:

Brown University	$347,520,000

Top fund raisers:

Brown University	$51,261,000
University of Rhode Island	$5,601,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $128,116,000

Two-year change: Up 16%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $9,226,000; 10,500 awards
Merit-based: $520,000; awards n/a

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Edward D. Eddy, University of Rhode Island: $97,000 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$7,376,000
GI Bill	$2,601,000
Pell Grants	$10,951,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$10,715,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$10,883,000
National Science Foundation	$14,034,000
Department of Defense	$9,274,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,464,000
Department of Energy	$2,705,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 9.3%

Dollars in default: $23,596,000

MISCELLANY

★ The University of Rhode Island is a land-grant institution that focuses on the sea. Its extension efforts are part of the institution's oceanography program, one of the best-regarded in the country.

★ Brown University's curriculum, which imposes few requirements on its students, is the subject of widespread debate. Some praise it for giving students more responsibility for their education, while others say it is too lax.

★ Johnson & Wales College is nationally known for its culinary programs.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Rhode Island is Brown University, founded in 1764.

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

South Carolina

WHEN MEMBERS of the South Carolina General Assembly considered proposed policy changes to improve the quality of higher education this year, they generally applauded them. When the legislators had to figure out how to pay for them, however, the enthusiasm waned. Only some of the proposals were approved.

The story is typical of the politics of higher education in the Palmetto State, where government officials want their colleges to improve, but aren't sure how to foot the bill because of problems in the manufacturing and agriculture industries.

Under former Gov. Richard W. Riley, a Democrat, the state started a major effort to improve the quality of its public elementary and secondary schools. The academic standards and physical conditions of the schools had fallen below most national standards, and Governor Riley generated grassroots support for his efforts.

Gov. Carroll A. Campbell, Jr., Mr. Riley's Republican successor, has pledged to continue Mr. Riley's effort, but Governor Campbell is more conservative on spending issues and has opposed tax increases to pay for improvements in the schools and colleges.

South Carolina educators are concerned about the slow progress in educating black students in the state's colleges.

Nearly a third of South Carolina's population is black, yet black students do not enroll in higher education at or near their proportion of the general public.

The Education Department this year declared South Carolina to be in compliance with anti-bias laws covering education, but state officials have promised to continue efforts to attract more black students and faculty members.

State officials are also concerned about students from other states. Many legislators think South Carolina admits too many such students and want to limit their enrollment. Thus far the universities have fought off such proposals, but the issue is sure to come up again next year.

The governance of higher education in South Carolina is decentralized. The Commission on Higher Education is the statewide coordinating board and most institutions have their own governing boards.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 3,425,000 (Rank: 24)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.5%
18 to 24	12.1%
25 to 34	18.1%
35 and older	42.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution: *

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.4%
Black	30.4%
White	68.8%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.1%

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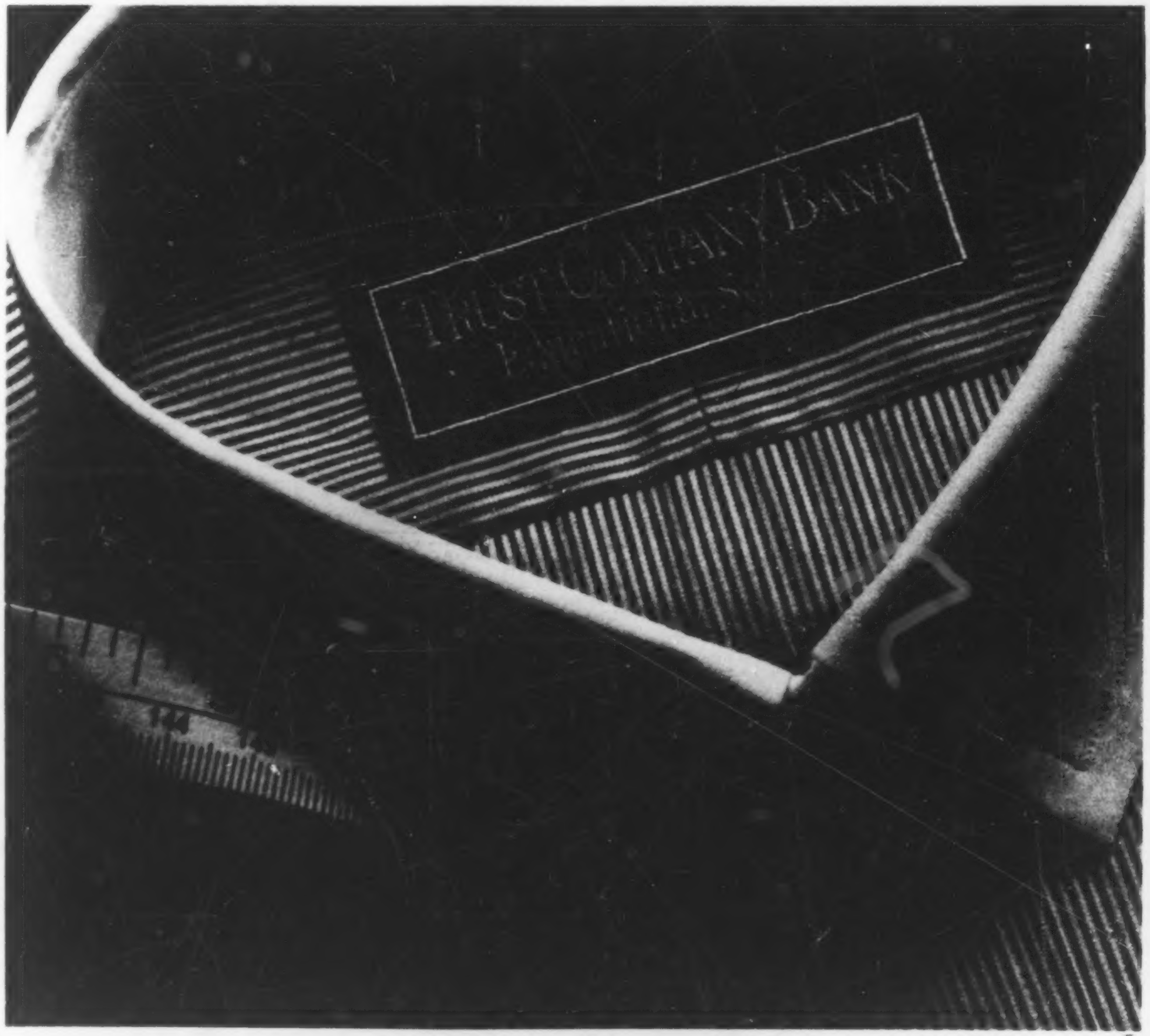

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South Carolina
CONTINUED

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	53.7%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	26.7%
At least 4 years of college	13.4%

Per-capita personal income: $12,004

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	38,706
1998-99 (estimate)	38,651

High-school dropout rate: 35.5%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Carroll A. Campbell, Jr. (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Janice Trawick, 1205 Pendleton Street, Columbia 29201 (803) 734-0506

U.S. Senators: Ernest F. Hollings (D), term ends 1993; Strom Thurmond (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 2 Republicans
Butler Derrick (D), Elizabeth J. Patterson (D), Arthur Ravenel, Jr. (R), Floyd D. Spence (R), John M. Spratt, Jr. (D), Robin Tallon (D)

General Assembly: Senate, 34 Democrats, 12 Republicans; House, 89 Democrats, 33 Republicans, 2 vacancies

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COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	12
Public 2-year institutions	21
Private 4-year institutions	20
Private 2-year institutions	9
Total	62

Vocational institutions: 71

Statewide coordinating board:
Commission on Higher Education
1333 Main Street, Suite 650
Columbia 29201
(803) 253-6260
Fred R. Sheheen, commissioner

Private-college association:
South Carolina Foundation
of Independent Colleges
P.O. Box 12007
Columbia 29211
(803) 799-7122
M. Hurst Marshall, president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Claflin College

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
University of South Carolina

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	4,590
At private institutions	1,050

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	58.0%
At private institutions	55.7%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	31.9%
At private institutions	33.6%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$31,300
At public 2-year institutions	$21,600
At private 4-year institutions	$23,200
At private 2-year institutions	$18,800

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	70,304
At public 2-year institutions	37,887
At private 4-year institutions	21,343
At private 2-year institutions	4,582
Total	134,116

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.8%
Full-time	69.3%
Minority	20.9%
Foreign	1.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 10.3%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 82% of all new college students enrolled in South Carolina; 87% of all South Carolina residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	75.5%
Private institutions	24.5%
4-year institutions	60.2%
2-year institutions	39.8%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of South Carolina at Columbia	13.7%
Clemson University	6.4%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Bob Jones University	7.6%
Furman University	3.9%

Test scores: Students averaged 832 on the SAT, which was taken by 53% of South Carolina's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 6,065
Most popular: business, 32%; health, 22%

Bachelor's 12,814
Most popular: business, 28%; education, 13%

Master's 3,098
Most popular: education, 48%; business, 13%

Doctorate 258
Most popular: education, 31%; physical sciences, 15%

Professional 690
Most popular: law, 34%; medicine, 29%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,733
At public 2-year institutions	$645
At private 4-year institutions	$4,534
At private 2-year institutions	$2,714

Most expensive public institution:
The Citadel, the Military College of South Carolina, $2,285

Most expensive private institution:
Furman University, $8,100

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,767	16.6%
Public 2-year	$872	17.4%
Private 4-year	$4,230	59.1%
Private 2-year	$3,141	67.2%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$951,848,000
Private institutions	$196,271,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $81,789,000

Sources:

Federal government	37.8%
State and local governments	17.1%
Industry	6.2%
The institution itself	34.6%
Other	4.3%

Largest endowment:

Furman University	$53,691,000

Top fund raisers:

Clemson University	$8,397,000
Furman University	$6,504,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $521,016,000
Two-year change: Up 5%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $16,460,000; 7,795 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
James B. Holderman, University of South Carolina at Columbia: $97,049 (1987-88)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$27,341,000
GI Bill	$19,332,000
Pell Grants	$43,077,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$10,585,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$17,325,000
National Science Foundation	$6,167,000
Department of Defense	$2,159,000
Department of Agriculture	$5,295,000
Department of Energy	$711,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 6.5%
Dollars in default: $5,168,000

MISCELLANY

★ Since 1982, the University of South Carolina at Columbia has been leading a nationwide effort to improve the freshman-year experience. The university is the site of the National Conference on the Freshman Year Experience, one of the most popular annual conferences for student-personnel administrators.

★ The Citadel is one of the few state-supported military institutions in the country.

★ Bob Jones University was the subject of a Supreme Court ruling in 1983 that held that the Internal Revenue Service could not grant tax exemptions to institutions with racially discriminatory policies. The university, citing religious beliefs, did not permit dating between black and white students.

★ Charleston Museum, established in 1773, is the oldest museum in the country.

★ A popular tourist attraction at Clemson University is the John C. Calhoun Mansion, but Clemson students avoid it. Tradition holds that any undergraduate who enters the building will not graduate.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in South Carolina is the College of Charleston, founded in 1770.

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

South Dakota

HIGHER-EDUCATION PLANNERS in South Dakota may be the envy of their colleagues in many other states: They managed, after a two-year struggle, actually to close a two-year branch campus of the University of South Dakota. (In many states, the political costs of closing a campus are greater than anyone is willing to pay.)

The decision to close the campus reflected at least in part the effects of several years of budget crunches brought on by declines in South Dakota's agricultural and mining industries. The crunches have continued: This year, in another effort to spend limited amounts of money more efficiently, Republican Gov. George S. Mickelson has been pushing a measure to grant the state's colleges and universities far more flexibility in spending state appropriations by eliminating line items in the state budget for hundreds of specific programs. The Governor argues that the Board of Regents will be better able to distribute the limited money to areas of greatest need if the Legislature does not earmark funds for individual programs.

The agency with the responsibility for distributing those funds is the South Dakota Board of Regents, a governing board for all of public higher education. It also serves the function of a coordinating board in the state.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 709,000 (Rank: 45)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	27.6%
18 to 24	11.0%
25 to 34	17.1%
35 and older	44.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	6.6%
Asian	0.3%
Black	0.3%
White	92.6%
Other and unknown	0.2%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	67.9%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	31.7%
At least 4 years of college	14.0%

Per-capita personal income: $12,550

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	8,870
1998-99 (estimate)	9,058

High-school dropout rate: 18.5%

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Leading Research Libraries

	ARL rank*	Volumes in library	Volumes added	Current serials	Total staff	Total expenditures
Harvard University	1	11,284,170	232,559	102,000	1,030	$34,792,739
University of California at Los Angeles	2	5,625,521	257,027	93,467	730	29,428,949
University of California at Berkeley	3	7,031,934	206,181	99,065	756	26,996,169
Yale University	4	8,391,707	160,953	56,412	679	21,855,300
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	5	7,190,443	193,407	93,913	547	15,346,678
Stanford University	6	5,598,363	167,055	49,780	621	25,852,247
University of Texas at Austin	7	5,753,629	179,838	79,772	577	16,258,070
University of Toronto	8	5,563,396	186,408	38,922	727	20,374,225
Cornell University	9	4,818,377	136,220	58,722	532	17,517,507
Columbia University	10	5,625,925	121,276	42,779	624	20,008,645
University of Washington	11	4,658,911	158,790	55,590	471	16,041,230
University of Wisconsin at Madison	12	4,713,250	101,202	50,607	494	17,253,886
University of Minnesota	13	4,382,696	112,850	38,630	428	17,881,544
University of Chicago	14	4,865,137	113,277	53,214	336	13,424,913
University of North Carolina	15	3,414,643	118,308	44,797	409	13,967,683

* Based on an index developed by Association of Research Libraries to measure the the relative size of libraries. The index takes into account the statistics that appear in the five columns following the rank in this table. The figures cover 1986-87.

Note: A table with data about more than 100 research libraries appeared in the June 8, 1988 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: ASSOCIATION OF RESEARCH LIBRARIES

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: George S. Mickelson (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Ernest Buckley, Kneit Building, Pierre 57501; (605) 773-3455

U.S. Senators: Thomas A. Daschle (D), term ends 1993; Larry Pressler (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 0 Republicans
Tim Johnson (D)

Legislature: Senate, 10 Democrats, 25 Republicans; House, 22 Democrats, 48 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	8
Public 2-year institutions	0
Private 4-year institutions	7
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	18

Vocational institutions: 25

Statewide coordinating board:
Board of Regents
700 North Governors Drive
Pierre 57501
(605) 773-3455
Ernest Buckley, interim executive director

Private-college association:
South Dakota Association of Private Colleges
P.O. Box 645
Sioux Falls 57101
(605) 338-6621
Jeffrey Hayzlett, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
South Dakota State Colleges and Universities (governing board)

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	978
At private institutions	339

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	57.5%
At private institutions	53.7%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	24.7%
At private institutions	36.3%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$26,800
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	$21,400
At private 2-year institutions	$16,100

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	24,036
At public 2-year institutions	0
At private 4-year institutions	6,243
At private 2-year institutions	656
Total	30,935

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.4%
Full-time	71.3%
Minority	6.3%
Foreign	2.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 2.5%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 76% of all new college students enrolled in South Dakota; 74% of all South Dakota residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	76.9%
Private institutions	23.1%
4-year institutions	96.3%
2-year institutions	3.7%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

South Dakota State University	1.1%
University of South Dakota	3.7%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Augustana College	1.6%
National College	6.4%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.6 on the ACT, which was taken by 66% of South Dakota's high-school seniors

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 849
Most popular: health, 35%; business, 22%

Bachelor's 3,819
Most popular: education, 19%; business, 17%

Master's 745
Most popular: education, 47%; business, 14%

Doctorate 60
Most popular: education, 67%; agriculture, 15%

Professional 134
Most popular: law, 45%; medicine, 40%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,409
At public 2-year institutions	n/a
At private 4-year institutions	$5,202
At private 2-year institutions	$3,920

Most expensive public institution:
South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, $1,713

Most expensive private institution:
Augustana College, $7,345

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,683	24.6%
Public 2-year	n/a	n/a
Private 4-year	$4,427	63.5%
Private 2-year	$2,902	57.9%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$149,092,000
Private institutions	$51,675,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $11,020,000

Sources:

Federal government	25.5%
State and local governments	58.0%
Industry	5.2%
The institution itself	7.4%
Other	3.9%

Largest endowment:
University of South Dakota $12,000,000

Top fund raisers:

University of South Dakota	$4,503,000
South Dakota State University	$2,464,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $74,041,000

Two-year change: Up 6%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $581,000; 2,426 awards
Merit-based: $90,000; 74 awards

Continued on Following Page

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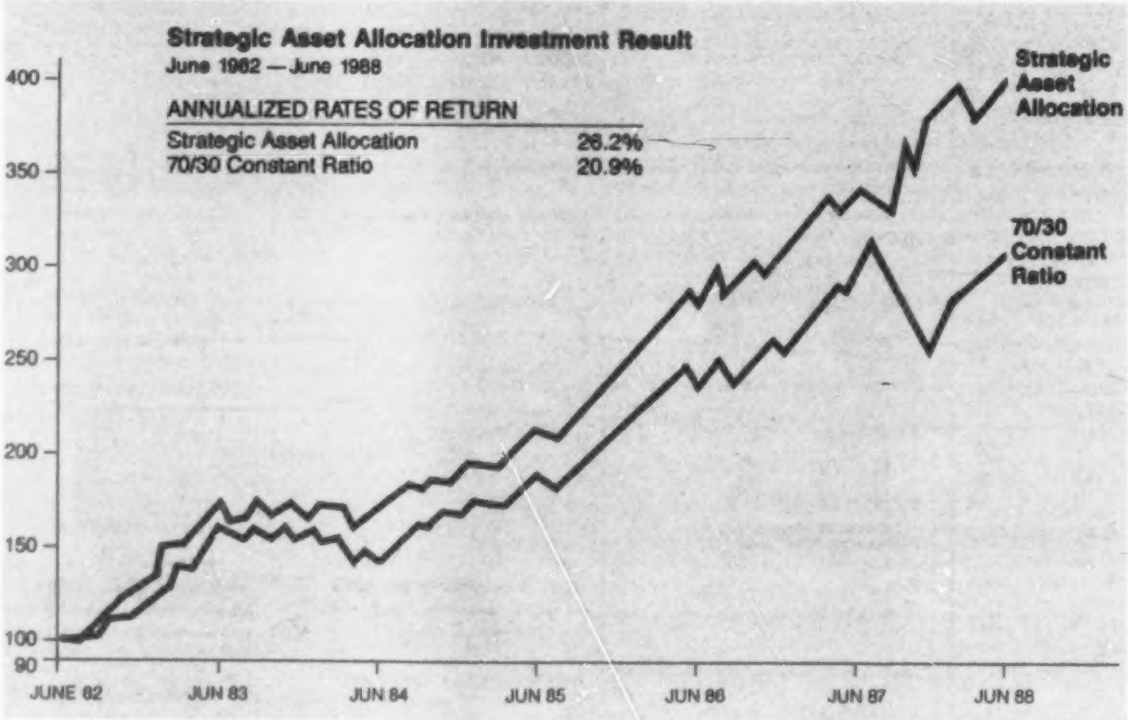

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South Dakota
CONTINUED

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Robert T. Wagner, South Dakota State University: $74,000 (1987-88)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$3,660,000
GI Bill	$3,229,000
Pell Grants	$28,079,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$29,806,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$718,000
National Science Foundation	$769,000
Department of Defense	$60,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,467,000
Department of Energy	$99,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 6.0%
Dollars in default: $12,726,000

MISCELLANEY

★ South Dakota was one of the first in the nation to have a statewide program to assess what students learn in college. That effort is now being updated, based on problems with it at the campus level.

★ While many U.S. colleges require students to buy personal computers, the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology is one of the few institutions—if not the only one—requiring students to buy computers made at the school itself.

★ Two of the state's four-year colleges are tribally controlled institutions on Sioux Indian reservations—Oglala Lakota College in Pine Ridge and Sinte Gleska College in Rosebud.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in South Dakota is the North American Baptist Seminary, founded in 1858.

Tennessee

MOMENTUM for higher education continues to build in Tennessee, a state that in recent years has seen at first hand the importance of a global economy and a good education system.

A decision by the General Motors Corporation to build its SATURN automobile plant in Tennessee was considered a major coup for the state, which also is the home of 63 Japanese companies and a finalist among the states competing for the Energy Department's proposed $4.4-billion Superconducting Supercollider.

After some Japanese executives who moved to the state inquired about the possibility of Saturday classes for their school-age children, some Tennesseans wondered whether their youngsters would also benefit from more vigorous education standards. Actually, a push for higher standards has been in effect for some time. The state, which under the leadership of Republican Gov. Lamar Alexander put a number of public-school reforms into effect, has recently adopted several programs to improve higher education as well, including statewide assessment requirements, new money for endowed professorships and research programs, and higher admissions standards.

Mr. Alexander, meanwhile, assumed the presidency of the University of Tennessee system in July, a move that has many observers in higher education intently watching his performance.

His nomination for the job by the system's Board of Trustees angered many Democrats, who called it a political move. Mr. Alexander had been considering a bid for the U.S. Presidency, but opted instead for the presidency of the university system.

Historically black colleges have a strong tradition in Tennessee, where Fisk University, Meharry Medical College, and Tennessee State University are among the better-known institutions with large black-student populations.

Fisk is rebounding from a series of severe financial problems that peaked four years ago, when the Department of Education spent $100,000 to create an advisory board to keep the elite university alive.

Unlike many Southern states that have been forced to pursue college-desegregation plans under a federal lawsuit known as the Adams case, Tennessee had its own desegregation case with the Justice Department. As part of their effort to meet college-desegregation goals set by a federal judge, higher-education officials approved a plan calling for Tennessee State to double its proportion of white students and become 61 per cent white. That decision angered many students at the predominantly black university, as well as some legislators, who argued that Tennessee State was already well integrated.

Along with the black institutions, Vanderbilt University plays an important role in private higher education in Tennessee. The private sector also includes many institutions with religious affiliations.

The Tennessee Higher Education Commission serves as the statewide coordinating agency. There are two governing boards for public institutions: the Board of Trustees of the University of Tennessee, which oversees the system's four campuses, and the Board of Regents of the State University and Community College System of Tennessee, which governs other four-year public institutions and community colleges.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,855,000 (Rank: 16)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	11.2%
25 to 34	17.5%
35 and older	45.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.3%
Black	15.8%
White	83.6%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	56.2%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	24.5%
At least 4 years of college	12.6%

Per-capita personal income: $12,880

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	51,108
1998-99 (estimate)	47,731

High-school dropout rate: 32.6%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Ned Ray McWherter (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Betty Anderson, State Capitol, Nashville 37219; (615) 741-5744

U.S. Senators: Albert Gore, Jr. (D), term ends 1991; Jim Sasser (D), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
6 Democrats, 2 Republicans, 1 vacancy: Bob Clement (D), Jim Cooper (D), Harold E. Ford (D), Bart Gordon (D), Ed Jones (D), Marilyn Lloyd (D); James H. Quillen (R), Don Sundquist (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 23 Democrats, 10 Republicans; House, 61 Democrats, 38 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	10
Public 2-year institutions	14
Private 4-year institutions	44
Private 2-year institutions	14
Total	82

Vocational institutions: 148

Statewide coordinating board:
Tennessee Higher
Education Commission
404 James Robertson Parkway
Parkway Towers, Suite 1900
Nashville 37219
(615) 741-3605
Arliss L. Roaden, executive director

Private-college association:
Tennessee Council of Private Colleges
Belmont College
Nashville 37212
(615) 383-7001
William E. Troutt, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

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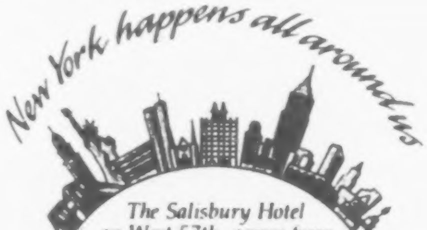
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FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	5,233
At private institutions	2,299

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	66.0%
At private institutions	54.7%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.4%
At private institutions	27.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$31,500
At public 2-year institutions	$24,100
At private 4-year institutions	$27,900
At private 2-year institutions	$17,900

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	100,457
At public 2-year institutions	48,988
At private 4-year institutions	42,028
At private 2-year institutions	5,597
Total	197,070

Enrollment highlights:

Women	53.2%
Full-time	65.6%
Minority	15.6%
Foreign	2.2%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 8.7%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 77% of all new college students enrolled in Tennessee; 85% of all Tennessee residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	72.3%
Private institutions	27.7%
4-year institutions	66.7%
2-year institutions	33.3%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Tennessee at Knoxville	5.9%
Memphis State University	18.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Vanderbilt University	5.3%
Belmont College	4.0%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.0 on the ACT, which was taken by 62% of Tennessee's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 5,912
Most popular: business, 29%; health, 25%

Bachelor's 17,430
Most popular: business, 26%; engineering, 12%

Master's 4,008
Most popular: education, 40%; business, 16%

Doctorate 609
Most popular: education, 42%; life sciences, 11%

Professional 1,392
Most popular: law, 35%; medicine, 29%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,133
At public 2-year institutions	$660
At private 4-year institutions	$5,075
At private 2-year institutions	$2,323

Most expensive public institution: University of Tennessee at Knoxville, $1,430

Most expensive private institution: Vanderbilt University, $11,975

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,526	17.5%
Public 2-year	$689	12.5%
Private 4-year	$5,064	42.3%
Private 2-year	$2,547	51.5%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,081,052,000
Private institutions	$684,948,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $103,578,000

Sources:

Federal government	61.0%
State and local governments	14.5%
Industry	10.2%
The institution itself	10.0%
Other	4.3%

Largest endowment:

Vanderbilt University	$508,522,000

Top fund raisers:

Vanderbilt University	$40,667,000
University of Tennessee	$30,922,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $639,237,000

Two-year change: Up 17%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $16,500,000; 20,000 awards
Merit-based: $104,000; 26 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Jack E. Reese, University of Tennessee at Knoxville: $99,990 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$22,185,000
GI Bill	$16,173,000
Pell Grants	$64,645,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$19,453,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$56,925,000
National Science Foundation	$6,235,000
Department of Defense	$3,547,000
Department of Agriculture	$6,105,000
Department of Energy	$9,892,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 7.3%

Dollars in default: $31,805,000

MISCELLANY

★ Meharry Medical College claims to have educated a third of the nation's black doctors, as well as 40 per cent of the black faculty members at medical schools.

★ The Tennessee Foreign Language Institute, supported by a combination of state and private money recently opened in Nashville. Designed to improve the state's economic health and ability to compete in world markets, it serves as a clearinghouse for the distribution of information on teaching foreign languages and offers training programs for teachers.

★ The nation's first fully accredited Japanese secondary school is expected to open soon in Sweetwater. It will serve the children of Japanese business executives living in the state. Some Japanese children already take special Saturday classes

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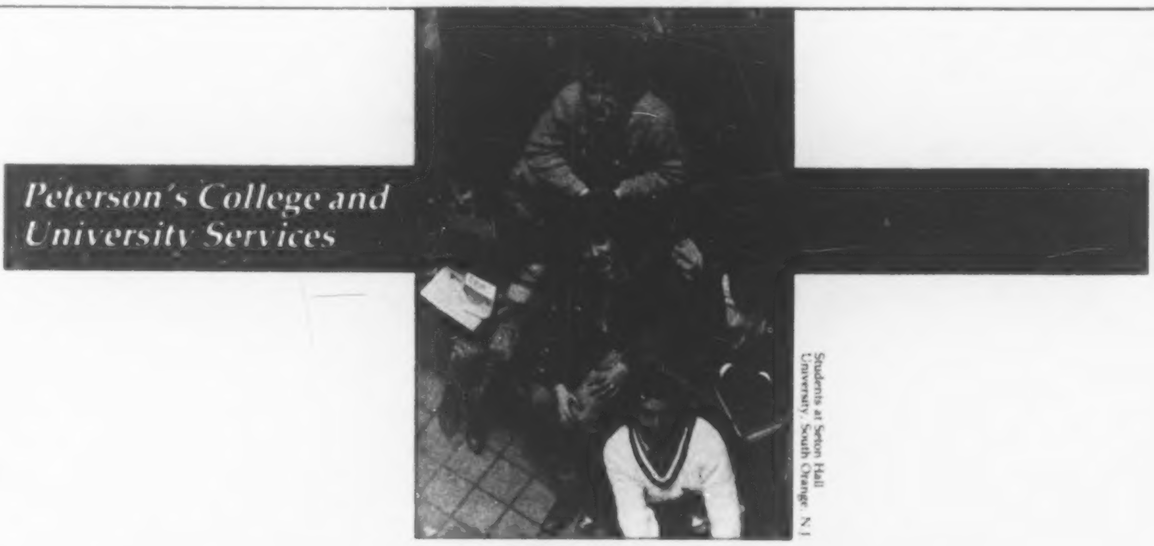

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Tennessee
CONTINUED

in mathematics and Japanese language that are offered in three cities.

★ Oprah Winfrey, the talk-show host, last year donated $50,000 to Tennessee State University, her alma mater, to endow 10 scholarships in her father's name. It was the largest gift the university had received from an individual.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, founded in 1794.

Texas

HIGHER EDUCATION in Texas is a sprawling, diverse enterprise currently in the midst of energetic, and sometimes traumatic, change.

Texans have always taken pride in their colleges and universities, but their aspirations and the state's needs have forced them to reconsider the role of higher education.

The Lone Star State has a strong populist tradition that is evident in higher education through extremely low tuition rates and a reluctance to raise admissions standards. When it comes to spending tax dollars, the state is frugal: There is no income tax in Texas, and residents like to keep state spending low.

But because the major higher-education systems in Texas receive oil revenues from the Permanent University Fund, and because they have invested those funds shrewdly, the University of Texas and Texas A&M University are wealthy. The University of Texas's $2.8-billion endowment is second only to Harvard's.

With the decline in the oil industry, however, state support dropped dramatically, and a campaign last year for new state funds returned higher education only to the financial level of a few years ago. Colleges and universities are still pinching pennies in many areas.

At the same time, though, Texas political and business leaders are expecting higher education to help diversify the state's economy and attract new businesses.

Politics and higher education go hand in hand in Texas. Governors and legislators are frequently accused of meddling in academic affairs, with the most recent flare-up coming when Robert L. Hardesty was fired as president of Southwest Texas State University. (Mr. Hardesty's supporters say he was dismissed at the demand of Republican Gov. William P. Clements, Jr.; the Governor denies it.)

Political involvement also led to the highly decentralized governance system in the state. The coordinating board, despite a gradual increase in its power, still has a difficult time regulating the 15 governing boards for four-year institutions.

The various institutions compete with each other for legislative support and new programs, with the most prestigious usually winning. Currently, the public colleges in South Texas are demanding more attention from the state—and a lawsuit charging Texas with discriminating against the largely Hispanic region has attracted the attention of state officials, if not their money.

The growing minority population in Texas—non-white children will soon be in the majority in the state's schools—creates many issues for higher education. Enrollment and graduation rates of black and Hispanic students are much lower than those for whites, and minority political leaders are demanding more from the predominantly white institutions. Texas also remains under court orders involving the financing and desegregation of its public schools and colleges.

Some of the other higher-education issues Texas officials are currently debating include: how to improve the training of new teachers, how to keep college athletic programs from becoming corrupt, and how to finance medical education.

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Selective Liberal-Arts Colleges

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Albright College
Allegheny College
Alma College
Amherst College
Antioch U
Augustana College
Austin College
Barat College
Bard College
Barnard College
Bates College
Beloit College
Benedictine College
Bennington College
Bethany College (W Va)
Birmingham Southern College
Blackburn College
Borromeo College of Ohio
Bowdoin College
Bryn Mawr College
Bucknell U
Carleton College
Carroll College (Wis)
Centenary College of Louisiana
Centre College of Kentucky
Chatham College
Chestnut Hill College
Claremont McKenna College
Coe College
Colby College
Colgate U
College of Mount Saint Vincent
College of the Holy Cross
College of Wooster
Colorado College
Connecticut College
Cornell College
Davidson College
De Pauw U
Denison U
Dickinson College
Drew U
Earlham College
Eckerd College
Emmanuel College
Franklin and Marshall College
Furman U
Gettysburg College
Goddard College
Gordon College
Goshen College
Goucher College
Grinnell College
Guilford College
Gustavus Adolphus College
Hamilton College
Hamline U
Hampden-Sydney College
Hampshire College
Hanover College
Hartwick College
Haverford College
Hendrix College
Hobart and William Smith Colleges
Hollins College
Hope College
Houghton College
Juniata College
Kalamazoo College
Kenyon College
King College
Knox College
Lafayette College
Lake Forest College
Lawrence U
Lebanon Valley College
Lewis and Clark College
Luther College
Macalester College
MacMurray College
Manhattanville College
Marlboro College
Marymount Manhattan College
Middlebury College
Mills College
Millsaps College
Mount Holyoke College
Muhlenberg College
Nebraska Wesleyan U
Neumann College
Oberlin College
Occidental College
Oglethorpe U
Pitzer College
Pomona College
Principia College
Radcliffe College
Randolph-Macon College
Randolph-Macon Woman's College
Reed College
Regis College (Mass)
Rhodes College
Ripon College
Rockford College
Saint John's U (Minn)
Saint Olaf College
St John's College–Main Campus
St John's College at Santa Fe
St Lawrence U
Salem College
Sarah Lawrence College
Scripps College
Skidmore College
Smith College
State U of N.Y. College at Purchase
Swarthmore College
Sweet Briar College
Thomas More College
Trinity College (Conn.)
Union College (N.Y.)
U. of Dallas
U. of the South
Ursinus College
Vassar College
Virginia Military Institute
Wabash College
Wartburg College
Washington and Jefferson College
Washington and Lee U
Washington College
Wellesley College
Wells College
Wesleyan U
Western Maryland College
Westmont College
Wheaton College (Ill.)
Wheaton College (Mass.)
Whitman College
Willamette U
Williams College

Note: These institutions, classified as Liberal Arts Colleges I by the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, are highly selective, primarily undergraduate colleges that award more than half of their baccalaureate degrees in arts-and-science fields. The Carnegie classifications of over 3,300 institutions appeared in the July 8, 1987 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: CARNEGIE FOUNDATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF TEACHING

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 16,789,000 (Rank: 3)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	29.7%
18 to 24	11.2%
25 to 34	18.8%
35 and older	40.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.4%
Asian	0.9%
Black	12.0%
White	79.4%
Other and unknown	7.2%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	21.0%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	62.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	33.8%
At least 4 years of college	16.9%

Per-capita personal income: $13,866

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	189,703
1998-99 (estimate)	207,008

High-school dropout rate: 35.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: William P. Clements, Jr. (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Richard Hall, Capitol Station, P.O. Box 13561, Austin 78711; (512) 463-2000

U.S. Senators: Lloyd Bentsen (D), term ends 1989; Phil Gramm (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
17 Democrats, 10 Republicans
Michael A. Andrews (D), Bill Archer (R), Richard Armey (R), Steve Bartlett (R), Joe Barton (R), Beau Bolter (R), Jack Brooks (D), John Bryant (D), Albert G. Bustamente (D), Jim Chapman (D), Ronald Coleman (D), Larry Combest (R), E. de la Garza (D), Tom DeLay (R), Jack Fields (R), Martin Frost (D), Henry B. Gonzalez (D), Ralph M. Hall (D), Marvin Leath (D), Mickey Leland (D), Solomon P. Ortiz (D), J.J. Pickle (D), Lamar Smith (R), Charles W. Stenholm (D), Mac Sweeney (R), Charles Wilson (D), Jim Wright (D)

Legislature: Senate, 25 Democrats, 6 Republicans; House, 94 Democrats, 56 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	39
Public 2-year institutions	61
Private 4-year institutions	55
Private 2-year institutions	8
Total	163

Vocational institutions: 522

Statewide coordinating board:
Texas Higher Education
Coordinating Board
P.O. Box 12788, Capitol Station
Austin 78711
(512) 462-6400
Kenneth H. Ashworth,
commissioner

Private-college association:
Independent Colleges and Universities
of Texas
P.O. Box 13105
Austin 78711
(512) 472-9522
Carol McDonald, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP: Amarillo College, Blinn College, Frank Phillips College, Houston Baptist University, Southwestern Adventist College, University of Texas of Permian Basin

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: Southern Methodist University, Texas Christian University, Texas Tech University, University of Texas at El Paso

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	20,004
At private institutions	4,035

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	60.6%
At private institutions	53.4%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.4%
At private institutions	27.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$32,400
At public 2-year institutions	$28,900
At private 4-year institutions	$31,500
At private 2-year institutions	$18,000

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	369,910
At public 2-year institutions	315,634
At private 4-year institutions	87,022
At private 2-year institutions	3,455
Total	776,021

Enrollment highlights:

Women	51.3%
Full-time	54.0%
Minority	26.8%
Foreign	3.1%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 24.9%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 91% of all new college students enrolled in Texas; 94% of all Texas residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	92.2%
Private institutions	7.8%
4-year institutions	53.4%
2-year institutions	46.6%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Texas at Austin	17.0%
Texas A&M University main campus	9.9%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Baylor University	5.9%
Southern Methodist University	8.4%

Test scores: Students averaged 875 on the SAT, which was taken by 45% of Texas's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 28,309
Most popular: business, 22%; health, 22%

Bachelor's 57,714
Most popular: business, 29%; education, 14%

Master's 17,702
Most popular: education, 27%; business, 23%

Doctorate 1,978
Most popular: education, 23%; engineering, 11%

Professional 4,557
Most popular: law, 44%; medicine, 23%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$885
At public 2-year institutions	$300
At private 4-year institutions	$5,510
At private 2-year institutions	$2,184

Most expensive public institution: Texas A&M University main campus, $1,122

Most expensive private institution: Southern Methodist University, $9,064

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,211	11.7%
Public 2-year	$664	14.5%
Private 4-year	$4,341	38.1%
Private 2-year	$2,218	38.7%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$4,375,082,000
Private institutions	$993,824,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $678,419,000

Sources:

Federal government	54.3%
State and local governments	12.5%
Industry	5.7%
The institution itself	15.8%
Other	11.6%

Largest endowment:

University of Texas	$2,829,000,000

Top fund raisers:

Texas A&M University	$46,515,000
University of Texas at Austin	$31,997,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $2,231,785,000

Two-year change: Up 1%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $23,522,000, 18,587 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William H. Cunningham, University of Texas at Austin: $59,200 from state plus $97,800 from private donations (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$58,239,000
GI Bill	$73,341,000
Pell Grants	$204,546,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$50,528,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$189,925,000
National Science Foundation	$38,269,000
Department of Defense	$60,235,000
Department of Agriculture	$12,255,000
Department of Energy	$14,189,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 10.4%

Dollars in default: $71,804,000

MISCELLANY

★ At a Texas A&M football contest, students stand throughout the entire game.

★ Texas Woman's University is the largest women's college—and one of two state-supported women's colleges—in the country.

★ Texas is the site of SEMATECH, a federally supported center to conduct research on the semiconductor industry.

★ Along with California and Massachusetts, Texas has two universities in the top 10 in endowments—the University of Texas (see above) and the Texas A&M University System, with $1,214,220,000.

★ Texas A&M has an endowed chair for the person who solicits other endowed chairs—the chief fund raiser.

★ The oldest higher-education institution in Texas is Southwestern University. A private liberal-arts college affiliated with the United Methodist Church, it was founded in 1840.

Utah

UTAH'S MORMON HERITAGE is evident in Utah higher education. Unlike most Western states, Utah sends a third of its students to private colleges, most notably the premier institution of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Brigham Young University.

Brigham Young and its alumni wield enormous political clout in a state dominated by the Mormon Church.

The two-thirds of Utah's students who attend public colleges are affected by the fast growth of the Mormon population, which has led to dramatic growth in the general population of the state.

The higher-education system has been strapped for money in recent years. With the population boom expected to continue in the next decade, the major higher-education issue is to find ways to expand the college system to meet the growing enrollment demands.

The challenge could be particularly daunting unless the state's economy improves.

The State Board of Regents serves as both the coordinating board and the governing board for all public higher education in Utah. Each institution also has a "council," however, which is granted some power by the Board of Regents.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,680,000 (Rank: 35)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	37.4%
18 to 24	11.5%
25 to 34	18.3%
35 and older	32.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.4%
Asian	1.4%
Black	0.6%
White	94.7%
Other and unknown	1.9%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	4.1%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	80.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	44.1%
At least 4 years of college	19.9%

Per-capita personal income: $11,366

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	23,723
1998-99 (estimate)	33,144

High-school dropout rate: 19.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Norman H. Bangerter (R), term ends 1989

Governor's higher-education adviser: Colleen L. Colton, 210 State Capitol, Salt Lake City 84114; (801) 538-1000

U.S. Senators: Jake Garn (R), term ends 1993; Orrin G. Hatch (R), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
1 Democrat, 2 Republicans
Wayne Owens (D), James V. Hansen (R), Howard C. Nielson (R)

Legislature: Senate, 8 Democrats, 21 Republicans; House, 27 Democrats, 48 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	[illegible]
Public 2-year institutions	5
Private 4-year institutions	2
Private 2-year institutions	3
Total	14

Vocational institutions: 62

Statewide coordinating board:
Utah System of Higher Education
355 West North Temple
3 Triad Center, Suite 550
Salt Lake City 84180
(801) 538-5247
Wm. Rolfe Kerr, commissioner
of higher education

Private-college association:
None

Continued on Following Page

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AMERICA
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Utah
CONTINUED

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Westminster College of Salt Lake City

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	2,367
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	63.9%
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	21.4%
At private institutions	44.2%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,500
At public 2-year institutions	$25,600
At private 4-year institutions	$22,000
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	51,942
At public 2-year institutions	21,130
At private 4-year institutions	31,654
At private 2-year institutions	1,491
Total	106,217

Enrollment highlights:

Women	46.0%
Full-time	67.9%
Minority	5.1%
Foreign	4.4%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 24.0%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 70% of all new college students enrolled in Utah; 87% of all Utah residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	84.7%
Private institutions	15.3%
4-year institutions	61.1%
2-year institutions	38.9%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Utah	5.8%
Utah State University	2.8%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Brigham Young University	1.7%
Westminster College of Salt Lake City	7.2%

Test scores: Students averaged 18.9 on the ACT, which was taken by 67% of Utah's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	4,171
Most popular: general studies, 27%; business, 20%	
Bachelor's	10,516
Most popular: business, 17%; education, 15%	
Master's	2,288
Most popular: business, 23%; education, 22%	
Doctorate	371
Most popular: education, 36%; engineering, 12%	
Professional	361
Most popular: law, 70%; medicine, 28%	

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,159
At public 2-year institutions	$884
At private 4-year institutions	$1,498
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:
University of Utah, $1,644

Most expensive private institution:
Westminster College of Salt Lake City, $5,610

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,405	12.3%
Public 2-year	$879	19.9%
Private 4-year	$4,754	64.3%
Private 2-year	$2,765	99.4%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$669,714,000
Private institutions	$194,649,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $112,624,000

Sources:

Federal government	69.1%
State and local governments	9.3%
Industry	4.9%
The institution itself	12.7%
Other	4.1%

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT:
Largest Endowments per Student

Private institutions	Enrollment	Amount
Rockefeller University	119	$4,561,100
Princeton University	6,264	365,800
Academy of the New Church	346	360,100
Harvard University	16,236	247,500
Mount Sinai School of Medicine	494	234,300
California Institute of Technology	1,850	221,100
Rice University	3,986	215,000
Swarthmore College	1,312	210,400
Yale University	10,504	199,800
Grinnell College	1,253	181,000
Public institutions		
Virginia Military Institute	1,592	$49,400
Oregon Health Sciences University	1,141	33,300
University of Texas System	90,000	31,400
Virginia Commonwealth University	1,553	27,700
University of Virginia	16,823	23,700
University of Delaware	15,918	18,400
University of Cincinnati	24,962	10,200
University of Pittsburgh	26,953	8,200
College of William and Mary	6,951	8,100
University of California	146,429	7,700

Note: Based on market value of endowments as of June 30, 1987 and full-time-equivalent enrollment.
A table listing the value of 296 endowments appeared in the June 1, 1988 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS

Largest endowment:

Utah State University	$10,856,000

Top fund raiser:

Utah State University	$7,405,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $257,218,000

Two-year change: Up 5%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $1,080,000; 1,615 awards
Merit-based: $1,608,000; 438 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Chase N. Peterson, University of Utah: $99,600 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$9,728,000
GI Bill	$7,170,000
Pell Grants	$42,747,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$8,581,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$36,219,000
National Science Foundation	$11,560,000
Department of Defense	$18,574,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,624,000
Department of Energy	$6,538,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 10.0%

Dollars in default: $19,924,000

MISCELLANY

★ Brigham Young University has one of the largest populations of students who are multilingual. They learned the languages, especially Asian ones, when they served abroad as Mormon missionaries before attending college.

★ Following clashes between the administration and the faculty that led to the resignation of 17 professors in 1915, the University of Utah became the subject of the first institutional investigation ever conducted by the American Association of University Professors. John Dewey, the philosopher, was a member of the A.A.U.P. team.

★ Westminster College of Salt Lake City claims to be the only fully independent, private liberal-arts college "within a million-square-mile area in the Intermountain West."

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Utah, founded in 1850.

Vermont

LIKE MANY New England states, Vermont has enjoyed an economic boom in recent years. The prosperity has been reflected in its support for higher education.

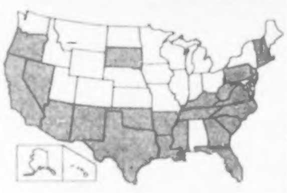
The General Assembly this year approved spending increases of 7.2 per cent for the University of Vermont, 8.2 per cent for the state-college system, and 18 per cent for adult education and vocational-technical institutions.

Gov. Madeleine M. Kunin, a Democrat, is a former college instructor and has become deeply involved in education-reform efforts, although most of her energies have been focused on elementary and secondary schools and on teacher education. Improvements in those areas are expected to have a beneficial effect on higher education as well.

The private-college tradition is strong in Vermont. That, combined with the state's small size, has resulted in the slow development of the public higher-education system. Nonetheless, in recent years the University of Vermont has gained a national reputation for both its academic program and its ambiance, and it is regularly listed as a top institution in the proliferating number of guides to colleges and universities.

The state has no formal coordinating board, but the Vermont Higher Education Planning Commission fills many of the roles of such boards in other states. There are two governing boards in the state: the University of Vermont Board of Trustees and the Vermont State Colleges Board of Trustees, whose authority includes community-college education.

U.S. ROLL CALL:
Alternative Certification for Schoolteachers



These states allow college graduates who have not completed an education major to become public-school teachers through an alternative-certification program:

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Connecticut
Florida
Georgia
Kentucky
Louisiana
Massachusetts
Mississippi
Nevada
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New Mexico
North Carolina
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Vermont
Virginia
West Virginia

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 548,000 (Rank: 49)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.5%
18 to 24	11.9%
25 to 34	18.6%
35 and older	44.0%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	0.3%
Black	0.2%
White	99.1%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.6%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	71.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.7%
At least 4 years of college	19.0%

Per-capita personal income: $14,302

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	6,992
1998-99 (estimate)	7,306

High-school dropout rate: 22.4%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Madeleine M. Kunin (D), term ends 1989

Governor's higher-education adviser: Judy Stephany, Office of the Governor, Montpelier 05602; (802) 828-3333

U.S. Senators: Patrick J. Leahy (D), term ends 1993; Robert T. Stafford (R), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
0 Democrats, 1 Republican
James M. Jeffords (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 19 Democrats, 11 Republicans; House, 76 Democrats, 74 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	4
Public 2-year institutions	2
Private 4-year institutions	14
Private 2-year institutions	2
Total	22

Vocational institutions: 12

Statewide coordinating board:
Vermont Higher Education
Planning Commission
109 State Street
Pavilion Office Building, 5th Floor
Montpelier 05602
(802) 828-2376
Suzanne A. Villani, executive director

Private-college association:
Association of Vermont
Independent Colleges
Shaw Mansion Road, Box 9170
Waterbury Center 05677
(802) 244-5586
Judy Rosenstreich, executive director

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	742
At private institutions	687

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	63.6%
At private institutions	57.1%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	23.7%
At private institutions	29.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$31,400
At public 2-year institutions	$25,500
At private 4-year institutions	$26,700
At private 2-year institutions	$23,400

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	15,079
At public 2-year institutions	3,655
At private 4-year institutions	11,959
At private 2-year institutions	1,759
Total	32,452

Enrollment highlights:

Women	56.8%
Full-time	70.8%
Minority	2.3%
Foreign	1.7%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 10.6%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 45% of all new college students enrolled in Vermont; 64% of all Vermont residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	47.2%
Private institutions	52.8%
4-year institutions	91.6%
2-year institutions	8.4%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Vermont	2.4%
Community College of Vermont	1.2%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Norwich University	5.3%
Middlebury College	3.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 914 on the SAT, which was taken by 64% of Vermont's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	1,265
Most popular: business, 41%; health, 17%	
Bachelor's	3,999
Most popular: social sciences, 17%; business, 14%	
Master's	865
Most popular: education, 35%; letters, 9%	
Doctorate	53
Most popular: psychology, 40%; life sciences, 25%	
Professional	206
Most popular: law, 56%; medicine, 44%	

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,942
At public 2-year institutions	$1,966
At private 4-year institutions	$6,393
At private 2-year institutions	$4,858

Most expensive public institution: University of Vermont, $3,726

Most expensive private institution: Bennington College, $15,670

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$4,918	40.9%
Public 2-year	$1,922	42.1%
Private 4-year	$8,790	70.8%
Private 2-year	$4,921	82.1%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$188,112,000
Private institutions	$150,689,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $29,699,000

Sources:

Federal government	66.8%
State and local governments	6.5%
Industry	11.2%
The institution itself	11.4%
Other	4.1%

Largest endowment:

Middlebury College	$198,335,000

Top fund raisers:

Middlebury College	$16,874,000
University of Vermont	$8,668,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $49,990,000

Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $8,387,000; 10,385 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Lattie F. Coor, University of Vermont: $144,450 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$3,780,000
GI Bill	$843,000
Pell Grants	$5,949,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$7,274,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$17,350,000
National Science Foundation	$1,096,000
Department of Defense	$538,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,888,000
Department of Energy	$169,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 6.1%

Dollars in default: $7,995,000

MISCELLANY

★ Vermont is home to the most expensive higher-education institution in the country—Bennington College—where tuition and fees and room and board total $18,990 for the 1988-89 academic year.

★ The University of Vermont's division of engineering, mathematics, and business administration requires students to buy A.T.& T. personal computers.

★ The summer language schools at Middlebury College, the first of which began in 1915, have become a widely copied model of "immersion"—the concept that the best way to learn a language is to become steeped in it, both by using it and by studying the cultures in which it is used.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Vermont, founded in 1791.

Virginia

VIRGINIA has long been known for the quality and traditions of its colleges and universities. Two of its public institutions, the University of Virginia and the College of William and Mary, have acquired national reputations that have led to dramatic increases in applications in recent years.

All of the state's public colleges received generous increases in appropriations in recent years, with much of the money going for student aid, facilities, and improvements at professional schools. Former Democratic Gov. Charles Robb led a reform effort at the elementary and secondary level that improved the education of the state's high-school students, and Gov. Gerald L. Baliles, also a Democrat, has continued such efforts.

The improving reputations of Virginia's colleges and the economic health of its populous Northern Virginia area are generating a new set of problems. Both William and Mary and the University of Virginia have come under criticism from some communities for failing to accept enough in-state students. Thus far, the legislature has not imposed limits on the number of out-of-state students at public universities. In

Continued on Following Page

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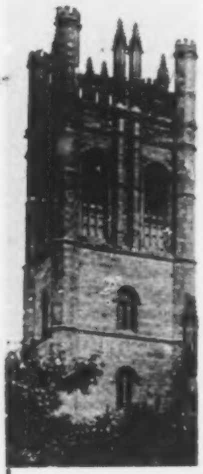

Before, during, and after campus life

The Case Against the SAT
James Crouse and Dale Trusheim
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Virginia
CONTINUED

Northern Virginia, George Mason University, which was established in 1957, has mounted an ambitious program of expansion and is competing with older institutions for both state money and prestigious professors.

Governance of higher education in Virginia is highly decentralized, largely because of the long history of independence of some of the public institutions. The coordinating board is the State Council of Higher Education, which is relatively weak in statutory power but has gained influence by producing respected studies and recommendations for the General Assembly and Governor. Each four-year institution is governed by its own board (the University of Virginia and William and Mary boards also oversee one branch campus each) and the state's community colleges are governed by the State Board for Community Colleges.

Virginia was one of the original defendants in the Adams case—the lawsuit filed by black students and parents in 1970 to end segregation in higher education— and the U.S. Education Department has said that the state is not yet in full compliance with federal law. However, the department expects Virginia to be in full compliance by the end of 1988. While the state has a large black population, black students have not enrolled in significant numbers at the elite public universities.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 5,904,000 (Rank: 12)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	24.7%
18 to 24	12.1%
25 to 34	18.4%
35 and older	44.7%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.2%
Asian	1.3%
Black	18.9%
White	79.2%
Other and unknown	0.4%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.5%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	62.4%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	34.0%
At least 4 years of college	19.1%

Per-capita personal income: $16,517

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	71,711
1998-99 (estimate)	79,617

High-school dropout rate: 26.1%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Gerald L. Baliles (D), term ends 1990

Governor's higher-education adviser: Donald J. Finley, 9th Street Office Building, 6th Floor, Richmond 23219; (804) 786-1151

U.S. Senators: Paul S. Trible (R), term ends 1989; John W. Warner (R), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 5 Republicans
Herbert H. Bateman (R), Thomas J. Bliley, Jr. (R), Rich Boucher (D), F. Payne Lewis, Jr. (D), Jim Olin (D), Stan Parris (R), Owen B. Pickett (D), Norman Sisisky (D), D. French Slaughter, Jr. (R), Frank R. Wolf (R)

General Assembly: Senate, 31 Democrats, 9 Republicans; House, 65 Democrats, 34 Republicans, 1 Independent

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	15
Public 2-year institutions	24
Private 4-year institutions	31
Private 2-year institutions	5
Total	75

Vocational institutions: 203

Statewide coordinating board:
State Council of Higher Education
James Monroe Building
101 North 14th Street
Richmond 23219
(804) 225-2600
Gordon K. Davies, director

Private-college association:
Council of Independent Colleges
in Virginia
P.O. Box 1005
Bedford 24523
(703) 586-0606
Robert B. Lambeth, Jr., president

Institution censured by the AAUP:
Virginia Community College System

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	8,275
At private institutions	1,795

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	52.2%
At private institutions	58.9%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	27.8%
At private institutions	29.1%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,700
At public 2-year institutions	$25,700
At private 4-year institutions	$27,000
At private 2-year institutions	$18,000

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	147,946
At public 2-year institutions	117,741
At private 4-year institutions	40,130
At private 2-year institutions	2,501
Total	308,318

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.7%
Full-time	54.6%
Minority	17.3%
Foreign	1.6%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 26.2%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 75% of all new college students enrolled in Virginia; 75% of all Virginia residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

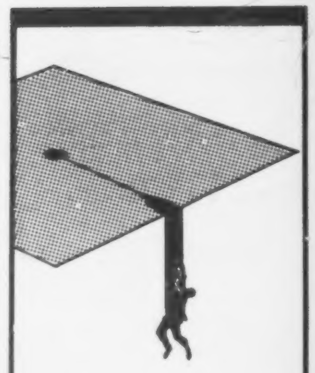
Public institutions	82.3%
Private institutions	17.7%
4-year institutions	62.2%
2-year institutions	37.8%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

Northern Virginia Community College	18.8%
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	7.9%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Liberty University	5.9%
University of Richmond	4.9%



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Test scores: Students averaged 907 on the SAT, which was taken by 62% of Virginia's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 8,688
Most popular: business, 33%;
health, 16%

Bachelor's 24,391
Most popular: business, 23%;
social sciences, 14%

Master's 5,468
Most popular: education, 26%;
business, 21%

Doctorate 673
Most popular: education, 22%;
life sciences, 15%

Professional 1,666
Most popular: law, 58%;
medicine, 21%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$2,070
At public 2-year institutions	$775
At private 4-year institutions	$5,724
At private 2-year institutions	$4,644

Most expensive public institution:
Virginia Military Institute, $3,705

Most expensive private institution:
Sweet Briar College, $10,140

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$2,250	21.8%
Public 2-year	$921	23.4%
Private 4-year	$5,055	55.5%
Private 2-year	$4,760	52.4%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,825,156,000
Private institutions	$387,455,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $183,779,000

Sources:

Federal government	58.9%
State and local governments	17.7%
Industry	5.9%
The institution itself	12.6%
Other	5.0%

Largest endowment:
University of Virginia $396,329,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Virginia	$38,094,000
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	$32,476,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $915,836,000

Two-year change: Up 19%

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Educational Attainment

Highest degree earned	Proportion of U.S. adults
Doctorate	0.5%
Professional	1.0
Master's	3.4
Bachelor's	10.6
Associate	3.4
Vocational	1.8
Some college, no degree	17.8
High-school diploma	35.5
No high-school diploma	26.0

Note: The figures are based on a 1984 survey of 19,000 households. They cover the civilian, resident population of adults age 18 and older.
A table listing educational attainment and monthly income appeared in the October 14, 1987 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: CENSUS BUREAU

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $4,420,000; 6,000 awards
Merit-based: $15,842,000;
13,275 awards

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
James D. McComas, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University: $96,452 from state plus $39,696 from private donations (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$37,969,000
GI Bill	$29,753,000
Pell Grants	$54,470,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$25,989,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$51,567,000
National Science Foundation	$11,593,000
Department of Defense	$9,707,000
Department of Agriculture	$6,679,000
Department of Energy	$5,652,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 7.8%

Dollars in default: $57,684,000

MISCELLANY

★ Virginia is the home of two colleges operated by well-known television evangelists—the Rev. Jerry Falwell's Liberty University in Lynchburg and Pat Robertson's CBN University in Virginia Beach. Liberty University, a Baptist institution, is the largest private university in the state.

★ Thomas Jefferson, who considered the creation of the University of Virginia one of his greatest achievements, opposed the awarding of degrees as "artificial embellishments." However, in 1831, six years after the university opened and five years after Jefferson's death, the university abandoned his no-degree policy.

★ Phi Beta Kappa, the honorary society for students who have achieved academic distinction, was established at the College of William and Mary in 1776.

★ George Washington's largesse is well remembered at Washington and Lee University. Interest from his 1797 gift of $20,000 to Liberty Hall Academy, since renamed in his honor, supported $3.48 of the cost of educating each student at the university last year.

★ The Virginia Military Institute is one of the few state-supported military institutions in the country.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Virginia is the College of William and Mary, founded in 1693.

Washington

AFTER SEVERAL YEARS of tight budgets, caused by a sluggish state economy, Washington has increased its emphasis on higher education—mainly as a way to continue diversifying its economy. But although there is much talk about making major improvements on the campuses, whether the state and its taxpayers are willing to make the financial commitment needed to do so remains to be seen.

In 1986, an influential group of business leaders concluded in a special report that Washington needed to upgrade its higher-education system. The report angered some people by not endorsing a tax increase and by calling on the state to favor four-year institutions over two-year institutions. But it also attracted attention to the system's needs.

Last year, Democratic Gov. Booth Gardner led an effort to raise taxes to increase higher-education spending and faculty salaries. Although the tax increase did not pass, the state ended up passing a strong faculty-raise package that some saw as a sign that state leaders recognized the need to make Washington higher education more competitive.

Higher-education officials are now working on a long-term plan for the system that calls for, among other things, a more structured budget process tied to a more vigorous assessment program. Another major issue is how the universities and community colleges, which operate under an enrollment cap, should meet the needs of the growing population areas surrounding Seattle and Spokane. The University of Washington and Washington State University have proposed plans for operating upper-level branch campuses in those areas.

Higher-education officials, however, hope that any such growth won't come at the expense of existing campuses.

Washington also has a number of private institutions, which grant about 25 per cent of the baccalaureate degrees awarded in the state. Many are affiliated with religious denominations.

The Higher Education Coordinating Board serves as the statewide coordinating entity. Each of Washington's four-year public institutions has its own governing board. The State Board for Community College Education is the administrative agency for the 27 community colleges, and each also has its own local governing board.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,538,000 (Rank: 18)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	10.7%
25 to 34	19.2%
35 and older	44.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.5%
Asian	2.7%
Black	2.6%
White	91.7%
Other and unknown	1.5%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	2.9%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	77.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	40.2%
At least 4 years of college	19.0%

Per-capita personal income: $15,599

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	51,869
1998-99 (estimate)	58,315

High-school dropout rate: 24.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Booth Gardner (D), term ends 1989

Governor's higher-education adviser:
Ronn Robinson, Office of the Governor, Olympia 98504; (206) 753-5460

U.S. Senators: Brock Adams (D), term ends 1993; Daniel J. Evans (R), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
5 Democrats, 3 Republicans
Don Bonker (D), Rod Chandler (R), Norman D. Dicks (D), Thomas S. Foley (D), Mike Lowry (D), John Miller (R), Sid Morrison (R), Al Swift (D)

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Washington

CONTINUED

Legislature: Senate, 24 Democrats, 25 Republicans; House, 61 Democrats, 37 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	6
Public 2-year institutions	26
Private 4-year institutions	18
Private 2-year institutions	2
Total	52

Vocational institutions: 183

Statewide coordinating board:
Higher Education Coordinating Board
908 East Fifth Avenue
Olympia 98504
(206) 753-3241
A. Robert Thoeny, executive director

Private-college association:
Washington Friends of Higher Education
265 Westland Building
100 South King Street
Seattle 98104
(206) 624-9093
David M. Irwin, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institution under NCAA sanctions:
Eastern Washington University

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	5,471
At private institutions	1,185

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	76.5%
At private institutions	60.1%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	24.4%
At private institutions	27.7%

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: U.S. Funds

	Research and development		Total federal funds	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank
Johns Hopkins University	$445,718,000	1	$465,453,000	1
Mass. Inst. of Technology	188,120,000	2	212,360,000	2
Stanford University	180,186,000	3	201,452,000	3
University of Washington	146,718,000	4	178,210,000	4
Howard University	9,497,000	128	169,084,000	5
Cornell University	112,707,000	9	160,138,000	6
Columbia University	127,131,000	6	157,769,000	7
U. of California, Los Angeles	125,483,000	7	149,345,000	8
U. of California, San Diego	133,243,000	5	147,381,000	9
U. of Wisconsin at Madison	120,626,000	8	143,693,000	10
University of Minnesota	100,898,000	15	138,970,000	11
University of Michigan	111,232,000	11	135,186,000	12
Harvard University	110,356,000	12	133,226,000	13
Yale University	111,687,000	10	129,700,000	14
University of California, Berkeley	96,834,000	16	126,380,000	15

Note: A table of 100 institutions that received the most federal money in fiscal 1986 appeared in the December 19, 1987 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,800
At public 2-year institutions	$27,500
At private 4-year institutions	$28,000
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	77,313
At public 2-year institutions	135,019
At private 4-year institutions	28,879
At private 2-year institutions	1,232
Total	242,443

Enrollment highlights:

Women	54.4%
Full-time	57.6%
Minority	10.9%
Foreign	2.0%
10-year change in total enrollment	Down 2.4%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 89% of all new college students enrolled in Washington; 92% of all Washington residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	90.4%
Private institutions	9.6%
4-year institutions	41.5%
2-year institutions	58.5%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Washington	17.2%
Washington State University	7.1%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Seattle University	10.7%
University of Puget Sound	6.8%

Test scores: Students averaged 951 on the SAT, which was taken by 19% of Washington's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 14,938
Most popular: general studies, 37%; health, 18%

Bachelor's 17,263
Most popular: business, 22%; social sciences, 10%

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Average Faculty Salaries

	Public		Private		Church-related		All	
	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase	Salary	1-year increase
Doctoral institutions								
Professor	$51,080	5.1%	$59,850	6.3%	$53,080	5.7%	$52,950	5.4%
Associate professor	37,330	5.2%	41,060	5.7%	39,170	4.7%	38,040	5.3%
Assistant professor	31,480	5.4%	34,080	6.6%	32,190	5.7%	32,050	5.6%
Instructor	22,180	4.2%	26,530	6.9%	28,120	7.0%	23,000	4.7%
Lecturer	26,940	—	26,420	—	24,940	—	26,770	—
All ranks	40,970	5.2%	46,960	6.2%	41,080	5.4%	41,780	5.4%
Comprehensive institutions								
Professor	$46,060	4.4%	$44,010	5.1%	$42,460	4.8%	$43,940	4.5%
Associate professor	34,710	4.1%	34,990	4.9%	34,120	4.8%	34,690	4.3%
Assistant professor	28,380	3.6%	28,950	5.2%	28,350	5.6%	28,460	4.0%
Instructor	21,810	2.7%	22,440	2.6%	22,280	4.0%	21,900	2.8%
Lecturer	23,340	—	25,380	—	28,120	—	23,760	—
All ranks	35,260	4.1%	35,350	5.0%	34,210	5.0%	35,180	4.3%
Baccalaureate institutions								
Professor	$38,730	4.6%	$42,540	4.6%	$33,820	4.0%	$37,890	4.4%
Associate professor	32,420	4.3%	32,210	4.7%	28,130	4.3%	30,410	4.4%
Assistant professor	27,070	4.4%	26,490	5.2%	23,800	4.8%	25,410	4.9%
Instructor	21,940	1.9%	21,340	5.8%	20,200	4.1%	20,980	3.8%
Lecturer	23,530	—	25,910	—	17,510	—	22,990	—
All ranks	31,060	4.3%	32,750	4.8%	27,550	4.3%	30,050	4.5%
2-year institutions with academic ranks								
Professor	$38,230	5.3%	$27,290	4.0%	$24,650	2.2%	$37,800	5.2%
Associate professor	32,190	4.5%	23,870	3.0%	22,670	2.9%	31,770	4.4%
Assistant professor	27,270	5.1%	20,700	4.4%	20,740	7.0%	26,810	5.0%
Instructor	23,200	4.5%	16,950	4.2%	16,810	4.2%	22,690	4.2%
Lecturer	19,520	—	—	—	—	—	19,510	—
All ranks	31,130	4.9%	21,790	3.9%	21,300	4.1%	30,610	4.8%
2-year institutions without academic ranks								
All	$29,130	4.3%	$21,670	7.1%	$20,130	3.9%	$28,950	4.4%
All institutions except 2-year institutions without academic ranks								
Professor	$47,220	4.9%	$52,240	5.8%	$39,240	4.7%	$47,400	5.0%
Associate professor	35,640	4.7%	36,630	5.2%	31,480	4.5%	35,300	4.8%
Assistant professor	29,610	4.7%	30,080	5.8%	26,020	5.2%	29,200	4.9%
Instructor	22,190	3.4%	22,720	5.0%	20,970	4.5%	22,090	3.8%
Lecturer	25,450	—	26,130	—	23,810	—	25,470	—
All ranks	37,170	4.7%	39,730	5.6%	31,180	4.7%	37,000	4.9%

— No data reported.
Note: Salary figures are based on 1,910 institutions; percentage increases are based on 1,840 institutions as of 1987-88.

SOURCE: AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Master's	4,370

Most popular: education, 22%; business, 21%

Doctorate	527

Most popular: education, 17%; life sciences, 14%

Professional	908

Most popular: law, 60%; medicine, 18%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,339
At public 2-year institutions	$654
At private 4-year institutions	$6,837
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institutions:
University of Washington and Washington State University, $1,797

Most expensive private institution:
Whitman College, $9,640

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$2,021	16.1%
Public 2-year	$693	16.9%
Private 4-year	$6,333	76.6%
Private 2-year	n/a	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,399,780,000
Private institutions	$227,211,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $229,836,000

Sources:

Federal government	70.5%
State and local governments	2.4%
Industry	8.2%
The institution itself	12.6%
Other	6.3%

Largest endowment:

Washington State University	$119,986,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Washington	$77,687,000
Washington State University	$16,257,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $673,972,000

Two-year change: Up 13%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $12,975,000; 18,004 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
William P. Gerberding, University of Washington: $99,800 from state plus $39,960 from private endowment income (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$19,553,000
GI Bill	$32,932,000
Pell Grants	$65,965,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$20,713,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$90,475,000
National Science Foundation	$25,997,000
Department of Defense	$22,417,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,491,000
Department of Energy	$5,970,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 11.4%

Dollars in default: $36,692,000

Continued on Following Page

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national ON-CAMPUS report

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The TEACHING PROFESSOR

Information, inspiration and how-to ideas for excellence in teaching. For faculty members and administrators seriously interested in improving classroom instruction. 12 issues, $39.

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Recruitment and Retention

How to attract the right students and keep them for your school. Innovative recruiting, curriculum, advising, placement strategies for administrators, deans, academic leaders. 12 issues, $169.

“ *Very helpful. A valuable source of contacts for more information. Our new freshman orientation program is based largely on ideas we found in Recruitment and Retention.* ” Chipp Leibach, dean of students, Alaska Pacific University, Anchorage, AK

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Washington
CONTINUED

MISCELLANY

★ Evergreen State College, which has earned a reputation as an alternative institution of higher education, stresses team teaching and interdisciplinary undergraduate education.

★ Sen. Daniel J. Evans, a Republican, moved from the Governorship of Washington to the presidency of Evergreen State in 1977 and from Evergreen to the Senate in 1983. While at Evergreen, Mr. Evans had several clashes with then-Gov. Dixy Lee Ray, a Democrat who had been a zoology professor at the University of Washington for more than 25 years.

★ The University of Washington ranks among the top 10 institutions in the United States in the amount of federal money received for scientific and engineering research and development. In fiscal 1986, the university received federal obligations totaling $178,210,000, the fourth highest amount in the country.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Washington is Whitman College, founded in 1859.

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Tuition at 4-Year Institutions

Private institutions	Number of colleges	Proportion of total enrollment
$13,000 or more	17	3.2%
$12,000 — $12,999	55	10.0
$11,000 — $11,999	28	3.0
$10,000 — $10,999	33	3.3
$9,000 — $9,999	64	8.3
$8,000 — $8,999	94	8.3
$7,000 — $7,999	142	13.7
$6,000 — $6,999	187	15.3
$5,000 — $5,999	164	9.6
$4,000 — $4,999	148	9.7
$3,000 — $3,999	122	7.1
$2,000 — $2,999	85	5.0
$1,000 — $1,999	24	2.7
Less than $1,000	8	0.8
Total	1,171	100.0%
Public institutions		
$3,000 or more	3	0.9%
$2,000 — $2,999	47	14.5
$1,500 — $1,999	104	31.1
$1,000 — $1,499	131	29.9
$500 — $999	75	22.5
Less than $500	8	1.1
Total	368	100.0%

Note: Includes 1,171 private and 368 public institutions that provided final or estimated 1988-89 tuition and charges by July 5, 1988.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

West Virginia

By almost any measure, higher education in West Virginia is in terrible shape.

Budgets have been tight for years. Faculty morale is low. Many of the best high-school students leave the state for college. The governance system has been plagued by turnover: West Virginia has had three chancellors in the last two years. As a result of all of these problems, most political leaders in the state say they have little confidence in their colleges and universities.

Economics and history have created the problems. For years, West Virginia's economy was based on coal mining. As it declined, state revenues diminished, and all parts of state government suffered.

The mining tradition also placed little emphasis on education. For generations, West Virginia men followed their fathers into the mines without much worry about schooling. Now, when state officials say they must diversify the economy, they are confronted with colleges that never received enough money or attention.

In the debate about how to improve the colleges, the most frequent topic is governance.

Currently, the Board of Regents acts as the coordinating and governing board for all higher education. In practice, however, many college presidents have circumvented the board's wishes and gone directly to legislators to seek help on various issues.

Some state-government officials want to strengthen the Board of Regents and rein in the college presidents. Others want to create institutional governing boards.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 1,897,000 (Rank: 34)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	25.8%
18 to 24	11.0%
25 to 34	16.7%
35 and older	46.5%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.1%
Asian	0.3%
Black	3.3%
White	96.2%
Other and unknown	0.1%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	0.7%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	56.0%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	20.4%
At least 4 years of college	10.4%

Per-capita personal income: $11,020

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	23,601
1998-99 (estimate)	19,157

High-school dropout rate: 24.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Arch A. Moore, Jr. (R), term ends 1989

Continued on Page 83

U.S. ROLL CALL: Non-Education Majors for Schoolteachers

These states require prospective secondary-school teachers to major in a subject other than education:

California
Colorado
Florida
Iowa
Kentucky
Louisiana
Massachusetts
Michigan
Minnesota
Nebraska
New Hampshire
New Jersey
New York
North Carolina
Oregon
Rhode Island
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Vermont
Virginia
Washington

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†Communication from
Assistant Attorney General William Bradford Reynolds
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NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Racial and Ethnic Enrollments and Degrees

1986 Enrollment, Full-Time and Part-Time

	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign
4-year institutions						
Men, full-time	12,553	104,884	185,407	89,603	2,223,750	160,659
Men, part-time	5,202	37,068	66,272	43,113	856,688	40,704
Women, full-time	14,499	88,673	247,830	91,891	2,140,209	67,649
Women, part-time	7,258	31,486	115,740	53,884	1,118,946	22,068
2-year institutions						
Men, full-time	8,781	38,014	84,894	57,995	613,471	18,824
Men, part-time	13,008	59,287	99,255	101,342	952,577	12,094
Women, full-time	10,273	29,150	118,213	65,847	632,040	11,394
Women, part-time	18,559	59,660	163,288	119,916	1,376,502	10,378
All institutions						
Men, full-time	21,334	142,898	270,301	147,598	2,837,221	179,483
Men, part-time	18,210	96,355	165,527	144,455	1,809,265	52,798
Women, full-time	24,772	117,823	366,043	157,738	2,772,249	79,043
Women, part-time	25,817	91,146	279,028	173,800	2,495,448	32,446

1986 Enrollment, by Type of Institution

	Total	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign
Public							
4-year	42.4%	35.4%	42.3%	39.2%	33.2%	43.1%	51.5%
2-year	35.3%	52.7%	40.8%	39.8%	53.3%	34.1%	14.3%
Private							
4-year	20.2%	8.4%	16.2%	17.7%	11.5%	20.8%	33.1%
2-year	2.1%	3.5%	0.7%	3.3%	2.0%	2.0%	1.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: This table shows, for example, that while 42.4 per cent of all students were enrolled at 4-year public institutions in 1986, only 35.4 per cent of American Indian students attended such institutions.

Percentage of High-School Graduates Who Are Enrolled in College, by Age Group

	White		Black		Hispanic	
	18-24	25-34	18-24	25-34	18-24	25-34
1976	32.8%	9.2%	33.4%	11.9%	35.8%	10.9%
1977	32.2%	9.8%	31.5%	13.9%	31.5%	12.4%
1978	31.3%	8.8%	29.7%	10.8%	27.2%	10.2%
1979	31.2%	8.9%	29.5%	9.3%	30.2%	11.6%
1980	32.1%	8.7%	27.7%	9.6%	29.9%	9.2%
1981	32.7%	8.4%	28.0%	10.2%	29.9%	10.8%
1982	33.3%	8.7%	27.9%	9.5%	29.2%	9.7%
1983	33.0%	8.7%	27.0%	8.9%	31.4%	9.7%
1984	33.9%	8.4%	27.2%	8.1%	29.9%	9.9%
1985	34.9%	8.6%	26.1%	7.4%	26.9%	9.7%
1986	34.5%	8.0%	28.6%	7.8%	29.4%	10.4%

Note: The figures are based on annual Census Bureau surveys of 60,000 households. Although the percentages for blacks and Hispanics vary slightly from 1980 to 1986, the changes are not statistically significant.

Degrees Conferred by Ethnic and Racial Group, 1984-85

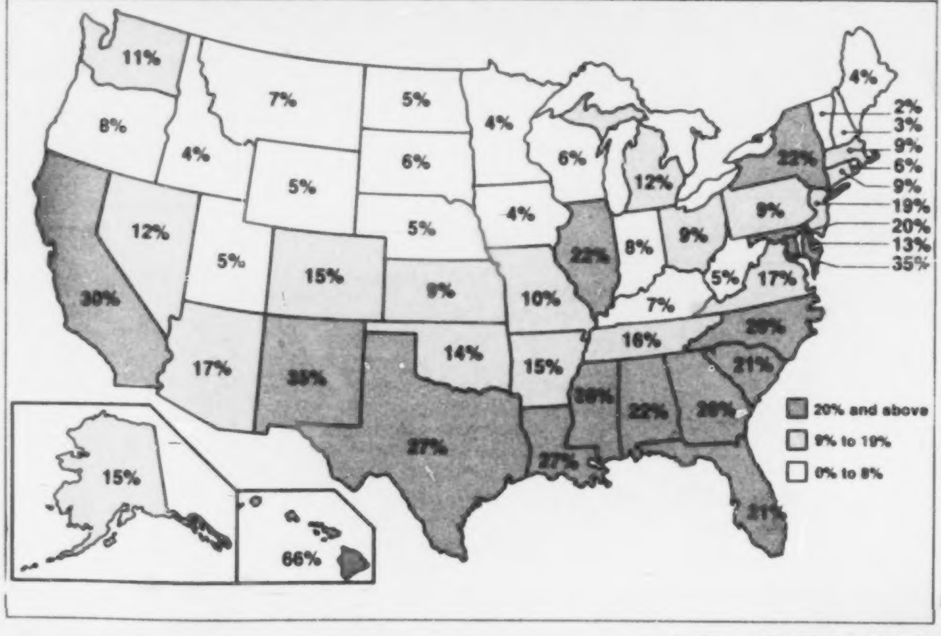
	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	White	Foreign
Associate						
Men	1,198	5,492	14,192	8,561	157,278	3,696
Women	1,755	4,422	21,607	10,846	198,065	2,711
Total	2,953	9,914	35,799	19,407	355,343	6,407
Bachelor's						
Men	1,998	13,554	23,018	12,402	405,085	20,091
Women	2,248	11,841	34,455	13,472	421,021	9,126
Total	4,246	25,395	57,473	25,874	826,106	29,217
Master's						
Men	583	4,842	5,200	3,059	106,059	19,674
Women	673	2,940	8,739	3,805	117,569	7,278
Total	1,256	7,782	13,939	6,864	223,628	26,952
Doctorate						
Men	64	802	561	431	15,017	4,421
Women	55	304	593	246	8,917	896
Total	119	1,106	1,154	677	23,934	5,317
Professional						
Men	176	1,152	1,623	1,239	42,630	681
Women	72	664	1,406	645	20,589	180
Total	248	1,816	3,029	1,884	63,219	861

Enrollment by Racial and Ethnic Group Since 1976

	1976	1978	1980	1982	1984	1986
American Indian						
All	76,000	78,000	84,000	88,000	84,000	90,000
Men	39,000	37,000	38,000	40,000	38,000	40,000
Women	38,000	41,000	46,000	48,000	46,000	51,000
Public	68,000	68,000	74,000	77,000	72,000	79,000
Private	9,000	9,000	10,000	10,000	11,000	11,000
4-year	35,000	35,000	37,000	39,000	38,000	40,000
2-year	41,000	43,000	47,000	49,000	46,000	51,000
Asian						
All	198,000	235,000	286,000	351,000	390,000	448,000
Men	108,000	126,000	151,000	189,000	210,000	239,000
Women	89,000	109,000	135,000	162,000	180,000	209,000
Public	166,000	195,000	240,000	296,000	323,000	372,000
Private	32,000	40,000	47,000	55,000	67,000	76,000
4-year	119,000	138,000	162,000	193,000	223,000	262,000
2-year	79,000	97,000	124,000	158,000	167,000	186,000
Black						
All	1,033,000	1,054,000	1,107,000	1,101,000	1,076,000	1,081,000
Men	470,000	453,000	464,000	458,000	437,000	436,000
Women	563,000	601,000	643,000	644,000	639,000	645,000
Public	831,000	840,000	876,000	873,000	844,000	855,000
Private	202,000	215,000	231,000	228,000	232,000	226,000
4-year	604,000	612,000	634,000	612,000	617,000	615,000
2-year	429,000	443,000	472,000	489,000	459,000	466,000
Hispanic						
All	384,000	417,000	472,000	519,000	535,000	624,000
Men	210,000	213,000	232,000	252,000	254,000	292,000
Women	174,000	205,000	240,000	267,000	281,000	332,000
Public	337,000	363,000	406,000	446,000	456,000	539,000
Private	47,000	55,000	66,000	74,000	79,000	84,000
4-year	174,000	190,000	217,000	229,000	246,000	278,000
2-year	210,000	227,000	255,000	291,000	289,000	345,000
White						
All	9,076,000	9,194,000	9,833,000	9,997,000	9,815,000	9,914,000
Men	4,814,000	4,613,000	4,773,000	4,830,000	4,690,000	4,646,000
Women	4,262,000	4,581,000	5,060,000	5,167,000	5,125,000	5,268,000
Public	7,095,000	7,136,000	7,656,000	7,785,000	7,543,000	7,650,000
Private	1,982,000	2,058,000	2,177,000	2,212,000	2,272,000	2,264,000
4-year	5,999,000	6,027,000	6,275,000	6,306,000	6,301,000	6,340,000
2-year	3,077,000	3,167,000	3,558,000	3,692,000	3,514,000	3,575,000
Foreign						
All	219,000	253,000	305,000	331,000	335,000	344,000
Men	154,000	180,000	211,000	230,000	231,000	232,000
Women	65,000	73,000	94,000	101,000	104,000	111,000
Public	145,000	167,000	204,000	219,000	219,000	226,000
Private	73,000	85,000	101,000	113,000	116,000	118,000
4-year	177,000	201,000	241,000	270,000	282,000	291,000
2-year	42,000	52,000	64,000	61,000	53,000	53,000

Note: Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

Proportion of Students Who Are Minority-Group Members



SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

West Virginia
CONTINUED

Governor's higher-education adviser: Tom McNeel, State Capitol Complex, Building 6, Room 356, Charleston 25305; (304) 348-2681

U.S. Senators: Robert C. Byrd (D), term ends 1989; John D. Rockefeller IV (D), term ends 1991

U.S. Representatives:
4 Democrats, 0 Republicans
Alan B. Mollohan (D), Nick J. Rahall, II (D), Harley O. Staggers, Jr. (D), Bob Wise (D)

Legislature: Senate, 27 Democrats, 7 Republicans; House, 78 Democrats, 22 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	12
Public 2-year institutions	4
Private 4-year institutions	9
Private 2-year institutions	4
Total	29

Vocational institutions: 59

Statewide coordinating board:
West Virginia Board of Regents
950 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Charleston 25301
(304) 348-2101
William K. Simmons, chancellor

Private-college association:
West Virginia Association
of Private Colleges
Salem College
Salem 26426
(304) 782-5389
Ronald E. Ohl, president

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	2,476
At private institutions	432

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	62.3%
At private institutions	52.5%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	29.8%
At private institutions	38.4%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$27,700
At public 2-year institutions	$21,800
At private 4-year institutions	$21,800
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	57,528
At public 2-year institutions	9,550
At private 4-year institutions	7,109
At private 2-year institutions	2,596
Total	76,783

Enrollment highlights:

Women	55.7%
Full-time	63.9%
Minority	4.9%
Foreign	1.5%
10-year change in total enrollment	Down 4.2%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 78% of all new college students enrolled in West Virginia; 85% of all West Virginia residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	86.3%
Private institutions	13.7%
4-year institutions	87.6%
2-year institutions	12.4%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

West Virginia University	4.4%
Marshall University	4.8%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Beckley College	6.6%
West Virginia Wesleyan College	4.0%

Test scores: Students averaged 17.6 on the ACT, which was taken by 50% of West Virginia's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year ... 2,739
Most popular: health, 32%; business, 27%

Bachelor's ... 7,862
Most popular: business, 26%; education, 17%

Master's ... 1,820
Most popular: education, 47%; business, 13%

Doctorate ... 113
Most popular: education, 40%; engineering, 17%

Professional ... 319
Most popular: medicine, 40%; law, 33%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,003
At public 2-year institutions	$517
At private 4-year institutions	$6,164
At private 2-year institutions	$1,311

Most expensive public institution:
West Virginia University, $1,400

Most expensive private institution:
Bethany College, $9,150

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,068	15.5%
Public 2-year	$671	19.0%
Private 4-year	$5,079	62.5%
Private 2-year	$1,283	85.5%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$376,293,000
Private institutions	$73,716,000

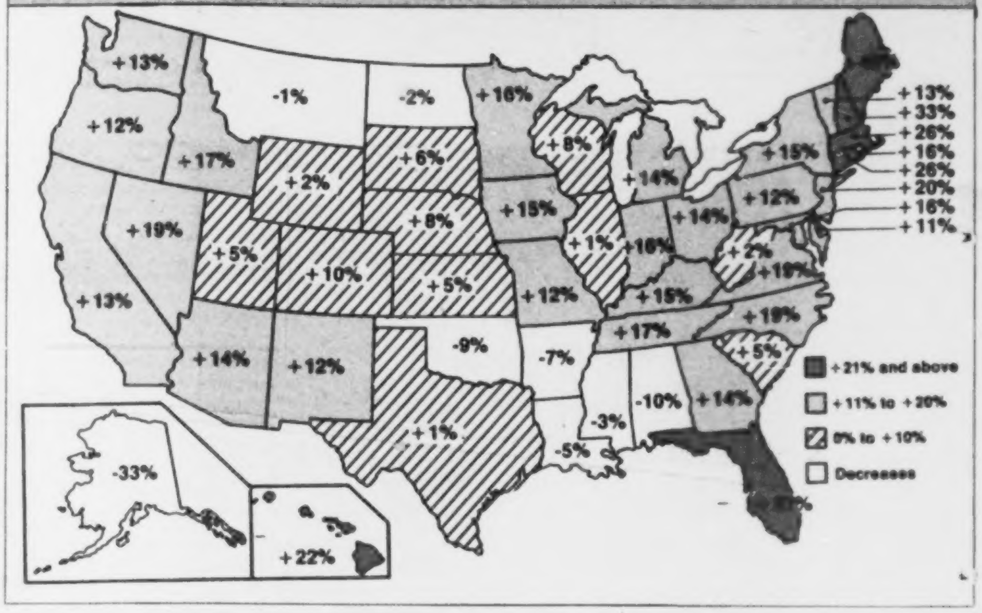
Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $12,877,000

Sources:

Federal government	52.0%
State and local governments	5.0%
Industry	3.5%
The institution itself	35.4%
Other	4.1%

Continued on Following Page

Percentage Change in State Appropriations for Higher Education 1985-86 to 1987-88



NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Largest Enrollments

University of Minnesota main campus	63,994
Ohio State University main campus	53,876
University of Texas at Austin	46,140
University of Wisconsin at Madison	44,584
Michigan State University	44,088
Arizona State University	42,014
Miami-Dade Community College	39,980
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign	39,274
University of Maryland at College Park	38,639
Texas A&M University main campus	36,617
Pennsylvania State University main campus	35,261
University of Florida	35,172
San Diego State University	35,009
University of Michigan at Ann Arbor	34,972
Community College of the Air Force	34,617
University of California at Los Angeles	34,419
Northeastern University	34,093
Rutgers University	33,969
Northern Virginia Community College	33,682
University of Washington	33,674
California State University at Long Beach	33,585
Purdue University main campus	32,984
Indiana University at Bloomington	32,417
New York University	31,665
University of Arizona	31,563
University of California at Berkeley	31,462
University of Southern California	30,831
University of Iowa	30,670
Temple University	30,615
University of Cincinnati main campus	30,213

Note: Based on fall 1986 enrollment.

SOURCE: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

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West Virginia

CONTINUED

Largest endowment:
Bethany College $26,027,000

Top fund raisers:

West Virginia University	$12,526,000
University of Charleston	$2,965,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $236,565,000

Two-year change: Up 2%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $5,227,000; 6,000 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Neil S. Bucklew, West Virginia University: $89,892 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$16,282,000
GI Bill	$4,431,000
Pell Grants	$27,987,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$22,862,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$3,849,000
National Science Foundation	$792,000
Department of Defense	$458,000
Department of Agriculture	$2,795,000
Department of Energy	$546,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 16.3%

Dollars in default: $18,701,000

MISCELLANY

★ West Virginia State College is the only institution once considered a land-grant institution that is no longer considered one. It was established as a college for blacks in 1891.

★ Alexander Martin, the first president of West Virginia University, was a Scottish-born Methodist minister who adopted strict rules for students. They were forbidden, for example, to shoot billiards or attend theatrical performances.

★ The Personal Rapid Transit System—a driverless, computer-directed rail system that connects the West Virginia University campus with downtown Morgantown—was set up by the Department of Transportation in 1979 as a national research and demonstration project.

★ The oldest institutions of higher education in West Virginia are Marshall University and West Liberty State College, both founded in 1837.

Wisconsin

STATE STREET in Madison connects the State Capitol and the University of Wisconsin at Madison (see the front cover)—and the short distance between the two serves as a constant reminder of the connections between state government and public higher education.

Wisconsin has a long history of support for education at all levels. That support is evident in the reputation of the Madison campus. But with the decline of the state's dairy and agriculture industries, hard times have hit Wisconsin. Once-secure sources of financial support have dried up, for Madison and for the rest of the university system.

Kenneth A. Shaw, president of the system, says the solution to its financial woes is an increase in state support and tuition rates, and a decrease in enrollment. But those three goals have been difficult to realize. The state's populist traditions run against tuition increases and higher admission standards, and the state coffers simply don't have money to give.

Even though financial matters continue to worry people at the university, morale on the Madison campus got a boost recently with the arrival of a new chancellor, Donna E. Shalala, who has taken the university and the state by storm.

A host of issues awaits Mr. Shaw, Ms. Shalala, and other university leaders. Minority students on several University of Wisconsin campuses have complained of an inhospitable environment, and state leaders worry that too few black students enroll in the system.

Owners of small businesses have accused the university of operating enterprises that compete with them. And the unionization of campus employees—from teaching assistants to professors—always provokes controversy.

The University of Wisconsin Board of Regents serves as the coordinating and governing board for all public higher education, with the exception of the vocational schools, which are governed by the Board of Vocational, Technical and Adult Education.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 4,807,000 (Rank: 17)

NATIONAL SNAPSHOT: Funds for Student Aid

Federally supported programs	
Generally available aid	
Pell Grants	$3,483,000,000
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	379,000,000
State Student Incentive Grants	73,000,000
College Work Study	662,000,000
Perkins Loans	829,000,000
Stafford Student Loans and Parent Loans for Undergraduate Students	9,099,000,000
Specially directed aid	
Veterans	517,000,000
Other grants	48,000,000
Other loans	210,000,000
Total federal aid	15,301,000,000
State grants programs	**1,508,000,000**
Institutionally awarded aid	**3,735,000,000**
Total federal, state, and institutional aid	**$20,545,000,000**

Note: Data cover 1986-87.
A complete table appeared in the December 2, 1987 issue of *The Chronicle*.

SOURCE: THE COLLEGE BOARD

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Age distribution:

Up to 17	26.4%
18 to 24	11.3%
25 to 34	17.7%
35 and older	44.6%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	0.7%
Asian	0.5%
Black	3.9%
White	94.5%
Other and unknown	0.5%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	1.3%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	69.6%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	29.2%
At least 4 years of college	14.8%

Per-capita personal income: $14,742

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	61,045
1998-99 (estimate)	61,048

High-school dropout rate: 13.7%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Tommy Thompson (R), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Tom Fonfara, State Capitol, P.O. Box 7863, Madison 53707; (608) 266-7977

U.S. Senators: Robert W. Kasten, Jr. (R), term ends 1993; William Proxmire (D), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives: 5 Democrats, 4 Republicans
Les Aspin (D), Steve Gunderson (R), Robert W. Kastenmeier (D), Gerald D. Kleczka (D), Jim Moody (D), David R. Obey (D), Thomas E. Petri (R), F. James Sensenbrenner (R), Toby Roth (R)

Legislature: Senate, 19 Democrats, 14 Republicans; House, 55 Democrats, 43 Republicans, 1 vacancy

U.S. ROLL CALL: Requirements to Assess What Students Learn

These states require public colleges and universities to set up programs to assess what students learn in college.

Alabama
California
Colorado
Florida
Georgia
Idaho
Louisiana
Maryland
Mississippi
Missouri
New Jersey
Rhode Island
South Carolina
South Dakota
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Virginia
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	13
Public 2-year institutions	16
Private 4-year institutions	31
Private 2-year institutions	2
Total	62

Vocational institutions: 139

Statewide coordinating board:
University of Wisconsin System
1700 Van Hise Hall
1220 Linden Drive
Madison 53706
(608) 262-2321
Kenneth A. Shaw, president

Private-college association:
Wisconsin Association of Independent Colleges and Universities
121 East Wilson Street
Madison 53703
(608) 256-7761
Robert E. McCarthy, executive director

Institution censured by the AAUP: Marquette University

Institutions under NCAA sanctions: None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	8,347
At private institutions	1,570

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	74.3%
At private institutions	52.3%

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	25.9%
At private institutions	27.8%

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$33,200
At public 2-year institutions	$29,300
At private 4-year institutions	$28,300
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

At public 4-year institutions	154,626
At public 2-year institutions	90,322
At private 4-year institutions	37,409
At private 2-year institutions	1,296
Total	283,653

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.1%
Full-time	66.9%
Minority	6.4%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 21.9%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 86% of all new college students enrolled in Wisconsin; 88% of all Wisconsin residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	82.6%
Private institutions	17.4%
4-year institutions	55.2%
2-year institutions	44.8%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Wisconsin at Madison	5.1%
University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee	9.8%

Proportion of students at largest private institutions who are minority-group members:

Marquette University	10.8%
Milwaukee School of Engineering	6.5%

Sources and notes appear on Page 88

Test scores: Students averaged 20.4 on the ACT, which was taken by 42% of Wisconsin's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year 16,820
Most popular: business, 27%; health, 22%

Bachelor's 24,531
Most popular: business, 23%; education, 10%

Master's 5,355
Most popular: education, 31%; business, 21%

Doctorate 747
Most popular: education, 18%; engineering, 14%

Professional 950
Most popular: law, 46%; medicine, 39%

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$1,271
At public 2-year institutions	$887
At private 4-year institutions	$6,055
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution: University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, $1,915

Most expensive private institution: Lawrence University, $10,770

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,843	22.1%
Public 2-year	$1,000	14.1%
Private 4-year	$5,813	61.3%
Private 2-year	$4,325	73.0%

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$1,754,395,000
Private institutions	$373,533,000

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $266,244,000

Sources:

Federal government	58.2%
State and local governments	17.3%
Industry	3.9%
The institution itself	13.9%
Other	6.6%

Largest endowment:

University of Wisconsin	$89,811,000

Top fund raisers:

University of Wisconsin at Madison	$88,148,000
Marquette University	$12,799,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $705,430,000
Two-year change: Up 8%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $34,754,000; 52,125 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus: Donna E. Shalala, University of Wisconsin at Madison: $97,398 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$29,410,000
GI Bill	$13,347,000
Pell Grants	$82,485,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$58,945,000

Continued on Following Page

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Higher Education Directory

Wisconsin
CONTINUED

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$79,043,000
National Science Foundation	$22,752,000
Department of Defense	$7,667,000
Department of Agriculture	$8,382,000
Department of Energy	$12,457,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 12.4%

Dollars in default: $143,694,000

MISCELLANY

★ Alverno College, which is affiliated with the Roman Catholic Church, is one of the leading private colleges in the field of assessment—measuring what students actually learn in college—and using that information to improve the curriculum.

★ The Institute of Paper Chemistry, which offers only graduate degrees, is located in Appleton.

★ Grilling hamburgers and french-frying potatoes are among the tasks for undergraduates at the Burger King Fast Food Laboratory, a training facility for students in the hotel and restaurant management program at the University of Wisconsin at Stout.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in Wisconsin is Nashotah House, an Episcopal seminary founded in 1842.

Wyoming

LIKE OTHER large, sparsely populated Western states, Wyoming worries about making higher education accessible to its residents. But in some ways, Wyoming, which has just one four-year institution (the University of Wyoming in Laramie), is the envy of some of its financially strapped neighbors, which must stretch their higher-education dollars to support multiple-university systems. In rough budget years, higher-education officials elsewhere in the West have been heard to lament that Wyoming was smart.

In recent years, however, the state has been a victim of bad times, mostly because of its troubled, energy-based economy. Being a member of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education helps, since it allows state residents to take part in academic programs in other WICHE states.

Wyoming was one of the first states to establish a program that allows families to prepay tuition for students who in the future decide to attend the University of Wyoming or any of the state's seven community colleges. Under the program, parents can make a lump-sum payment now that will cover all major expenses once the student enrolls. Non-residents can also take part in the program.

Wyoming is the only state in the nation that has no private, non-profit higher-education institutions.

The state has two governing boards, one for the University of Wyoming and another for the state's community-college system.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population: 490,000 (Rank: 51)

Age distribution:

Up to 17	30.2%
18 to 24	10.8%
25 to 34	21.6%
35 and older	37.3%

Racial and ethnic distribution:

American Indian	1.8%
Asian	0.4%
Black	0.7%
White	95.1%
Other and unknown	2.0%
Hispanic (may be of any race)	5.2%

Educational attainment of adults:

At least 4 years of high school	77.9%
At least 1 to 3 years of college	37.9%
At least 4 years of college	17.2%

Per-capita personal income: $12,709

New high-school graduates in:

1988-89 (estimate)	6,249
1998-99 (estimate)	5,554

High-school dropout rate: 18.8%

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor: Michael Sullivan (D), term ends 1991

Governor's higher-education adviser: Ernie Mecca, State Capitol, Cheyenne 82002; (307) 777-7929

U.S. Senators: Alan K. Simpson (R), term ends 1991; Malcolm Wallop (R), term ends 1989

U.S. Representatives:
0 Democrats, 1 Republican
Dick Cheney (R)

Legislature: Senate, 11 Democrats, 19 Republicans; House, 20 Democrats, 44 Republicans

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:

Public 4-year institutions	1
Public 2-year institutions	7
Private 4-year institutions	0
Private 2-year institutions	1
Total	9

Vocational institutions: 14

Statewide coordinating boards:

University of Wyoming
Box 3434, University Station
Laramie 82071
(307) 766-1121
Terry P. Roark, president

Wyoming Community College Commission
2301 Central Avenue
Barrett Building, 3rd Floor
Cheyenne 82002
(307) 777-7763
James R. Randolph, executive director

Private-college association:
None

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
None

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
None

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members:

At public institutions	1,055
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion with tenure:

At public institutions	68.8%
At private institutions	n/a

Proportion who are women:

At public institutions	24.3%
At private institutions	n/a

Average pay of full-time professors:

At public 4-year institutions	$36,200
At public 2-year institutions	$27,600
At private 4-year institutions	n/a
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

STUDENTS

Enrollment:

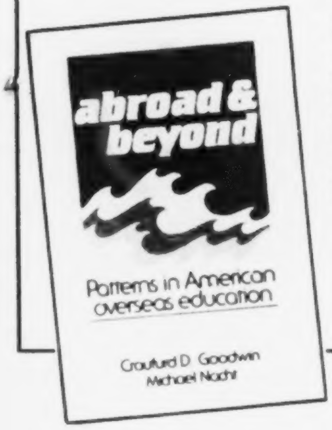
At public 4-year institutions	9,980
At public 2-year institutions	13,755
At private 4-year institutions	0
At private 2-year institutions	622
Total	24,357

Enrollment highlights:

Women	52.5%
Full-time	58.0%
Minority	4.9%
Foreign	1.9%
10-year change in total enrollment	Up 27.0%

Residence of new students: State residents make up 85% of all new college students enrolled in Wyoming; 76% of

A must for anyone connected with overseas programs...



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Cassandra A. Pyle, *Council for International Exchange of Scholars*

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all Wyoming residents who attend college do so in their home state.

Proportion of all minority students who enroll at:

Public institutions	97.2%
Private institutions	2.8%
4-year institutions	29.2%
2-year institutions	70.8%

Proportion of students at largest public institutions who are minority-group members:

University of Wyoming	3.4%
Laramie County Community College	7.6%

Proportion of students at largest private institution who are minority-group members:

Wyoming Technical Institute	5.3%

Test scores: Students averaged 19.9 on the ACT, which was taken by 63% of Wyoming's high-school seniors.

DEGREES AWARDED

Less-than-4-year	1,708
Most popular: business, 20%; industrial trades, 16%	
Bachelor's	1,657
Most popular: education, 24%; business, 21%	
Master's	380
Most popular: education, 22%; business, 13%	
Doctorate	75
Most popular: education, 37%; physical sciences, 23%	
Professional	68
Most popular: law, 100%	

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:

At public 4-year institutions	$778
At public 2-year institutions	$516
At private 4-year institutions	n/a
At private 2-year institutions	n/a

Most expensive public institution:
University of Wyoming, $778

Most expensive private institution:
Wyoming Technical Institute, $6,500

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue received from tuition:

Public 4-year	$1,088	7.9%
Public 2-year	$473	6.5%
Private 4-year	n/a	n/a
Private 2-year	n/a	n/a

Expenditures:

Public institutions	$203,307,000
Private institutions	n/a

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities: $18,663,000

Sources:

Federal government	49.9%
State and local governments	6.2%
Industry	9.5%
The institution itself	33.5%
Other	0.8%

Largest endowment:

University of Wyoming	$9,919,000

Top fund raiser:

University of Wyoming	$4,191,000

State funds for higher-education operating expenses: $114,188,000

Two-year change: Up 2%

State spending on student aid:
Need-based: $240,000; 300 awards
Merit-based: None

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year campus:
Terry P. Roark, University of Wyoming: $105,552 (1988-89)

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):

Vocational and adult education	$2,894,000
GI Bill	$2,484,000
Pell Grants	$7,838,000
Stafford Student Loan interest subsidies	$2,798,000

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):

Department of Health and Human Services	$567,000
National Science Foundation	$1,796,000
Department of Defense	$806,000
Department of Agriculture	$1,696,000
Department of Energy	$308,000

Federal student-loan default rate: 7.2%

Dollars in default: $1,681,000

MISCELLANY

★ At an altit[illegible] of 7,200 feet above sea level, the University of Wyoming claims to be the highest university in the nation.

★ As part of the University of Wyoming's campaign to mark its centennial (celebrated in 1986), special committees are examining the curriculum, future, student body, and other aspects of the university.

★ The opponent of the University of Wyoming in its first football game—played on February 22, 1894—was Cheyenne High School. The university won, 14 to 0.

★ The oldest institution of higher education in the state is the University of Wyoming, founded in 1886.

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SOURCES & NOTES

The statistics in this Almanac are meant to provide a broad view of higher education in the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

The figures are comparable across states, and, in all cases, they are the latest available.

The time covered by the statistics varies from item to item. For example, the racial and ethnic distribution of the adult population of the states is gathered from the decennial census; hence, the latest information is from 1980. The U.S. Department of Education typically releases statistics from its annual surveys of colleges and universities one to two years after collecting the data. As a consequence, the latest figures on enrollments and the number of institutions, for example, cover 1986-87.

On some topics, the federal government does not collect statistics annually. The latest figures on the number of faculty members and average faculty salaries cover 1985-86; the study was not conducted in 1986-87, and figures from the 1987-88 faculty survey have not yet been released.

Many data that would be useful to educators and policymakers are not available for every state. For example, the Education Department has no state-by-state information on the number of part-time faculty members. Nor does the department collect information to show, on a comparable basis across the states, the proportion of high-school students who go on to college, or the proportion of college students who complete their degrees. Some states do collect such information, but those figures are not included in this Almanac because they would not always be comparable.

Because of rounding, figures may not add to 100 per cent. The designation "n/a" indicates that data are not available or not applicable.

DEMOGRAPHICS

Population:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1987

Age distribution:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1987

Racial and ethnic distribution:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1980

Educational attainment of adults:
SOURCE: Census Bureau
DATE: 1980
NOTE: Figures cover adults 25 years and older.

Per-capita personal income:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce
DATE: 1987

New high-school graduates:
SOURCE: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
DATE: Estimates as of May 1988

High-school dropout rate:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1986
NOTE: The figures cover public schools only, and are calculated by dividing the number of high-school graduates by the ninth-grade enrollment four years earlier. They are adjusted for interstate migration.

POLITICAL LEADERSHIP

Governor:
SOURCE: National Governors' Association

Governor's higher-education adviser:
SOURCE: Education Commission of the States; *Chronicle* reporting

U.S. Senators:
SOURCE: Secretary of the Senate

U.S. Representatives:
SOURCE: Clerk of the House of Representatives

Legislature:
SOURCE: National Conference of State Legislatures
NOTE: Figures represent the strength of legislatures as of December 22, 1987.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

Higher education:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1986-87

Vocational institutions:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1986-87
NOTE: Figure includes public, non-profit, and for-profit non-collegiate institutions that offer postsecondary education.

Statewide coordinating board:
SOURCE: State Higher Education Executive Officers

Private-college association:
SOURCE: National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities

Institutions censured by the AAUP:
SOURCE: American Association of University Professors
DATE: Action as of June 1988
NOTE: Censure was imposed on administrative officers at all institutions listed except for those noted.

Institutions under NCAA sanctions:
SOURCE: National Collegiate Athletic Association
DATE: Action as of July 1988

FACULTY MEMBERS

Full-time faculty members; proportion with tenure; and proportion who are women:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1985-86
NOTE: Figures cover faculty members on 9-month and 12-month contracts. The tenure statistics are based on only those institutions that have a system of tenure, and therefore exclude many two-year institutions.

Average pay of full-time professors:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1985-86
NOTE: Figures cover faculty members on 9-month contracts only.

STUDENTS

Enrollment and enrollment highlights:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1986-87

Residence of new students:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: Fall 1986

Proportion of all minority students at public and private institutions, at 4-year and 2-year institutions, and at largest public and largest private institutions:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: Fall 1986

Test scores:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1987
NOTE: The ACT—American College Testing Program's ACT Assessment—is scored on a scale from 1 to 36. The SAT—the College Board's Scholastic Aptitude Test—is scored on a scale from 400 to 1,600. For each state, one score is given, depending on which test was taken by the larger number of students.

DEGREES AWARDED

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1985-86

MONEY

Average tuition and fees:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1986-87
NOTE: Figures are weighted by full-time-equivalent enrollment.

Most expensive public institution:
SOURCE: *Chronicle* reporting; College Board
DATE: 1988-89
NOTE: Figures represent tuition and fees charged to undergraduates.

Most expensive private institution:
SOURCE: *Chronicle* ranking based on a survey of 1,200 private colleges conducted by the College Board in June 1988
DATE: 1988-89
NOTE: Figures represent tuition and fees charged to undergraduates.

Tuition revenue per full-time-equivalent student, and proportion of educational and general revenue from tuition:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1985-86

Expenditures:
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education
DATE: 1985-86

Total spending on research and development by doctorate-granting universities:
SOURCE: National Science Foundation
DATE: Fiscal year 1986

Largest endowment:
SOURCES: National Association of College and University Business Officers; *Chronicle* reporting
DATE: As of June 30, 1987

Top fund raisers:
SOURCE: Council for Aid to Education
DATE: 1986-87
NOTE: Figures are based on a survey of 1,174 institutions, which together received about 85 per cent of all private funds given to colleges and universities. Rankings of institutions can be heavily influenced by the timing of fund drives, unusually large gifts, and other factors.

State funds for higher-education operating expenses:
SOURCE: Edward R. Hines, Illinois State University
DATE: 1987-88
NOTE: Figures include state tax funds appropriated for colleges and universities, for student aid, and for governing and coordinating boards. They do not include funds for capital outlays and money from sources other than state taxes, such as student fees.

State spending on student aid:
SOURCE: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs
DATE: 1987-88
NOTE: Figures include most of the money states spend on student aid. However, some states may spend more on programs that are not specifically identified as student-aid programs.

Salary of chief executive of largest public 4-year institution:
SOURCE: *Chronicle* reporting
DATE: 1987-88 or 1988-89, as indicated
NOTE: Institutions were selected on the basis of fall 1986 enrollment as reported by the U.S. Department of Education.

Federal spending on education and student aid (selected programs):
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce
DATE: Fiscal year 1987

Federal spending on research and development (selected programs):
SOURCE: National Science Foundation
DATE: Fiscal 1986
NOTE: Figures cover federal obligations, which are funds set aside for payments. Institutions do not always receive them in the year in which they were obligated.

Federal student-loan default rate:
SOURCE: Federal Funds Information for States
DATE: Cumulative defaults through 1986

U.S. ROLL CALL

SOURCE: *Chronicle* reporting
YEAR: As of August 15, 1988
NOTE: States are included only if their legislature or statewide coordinating or governing board adopted laws or policies on the issues. States are not included if the policies were adopted by individual institutions alone.

MISCELLANY

SOURCE: *Chronicle* reporting
NOTE: Among the reference works that provided useful information were *Alma Mater: Unusual Stories and Little-known Facts from America's College Campuses*, by Don M. Betterton, to be published this fall by Peterson's Guides; *The American College and University: A History*, by Frederick Rudolph; and a number of university histories.

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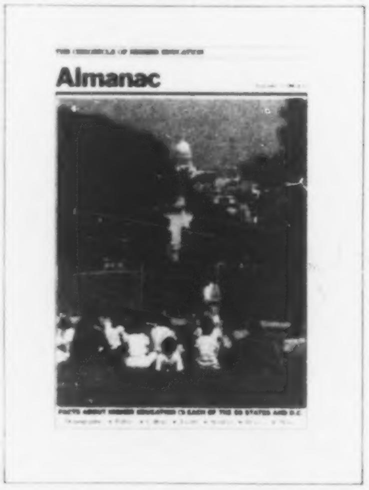

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